

U-G BAKER

KING OF LOW PRICES

TO BE CORRECTLY DRESSED

Means a pleasure to all your acquaintances and a genuine feeling of satisfaction to yourself.

What could be handsomer than the many Styles of "K. K." suits made out of all wool goods in checks, plaids, stripes, black thibets and fancy worsteds, etc. Strictly high-class tailoring, which means best woollens cut properly, sewed properly and stylish.

Expect A Great Deal

of "K. K." Suits. They will come up to your expectations.

There is style in our clothing--no matter what the price may be. Concave shoulders and close fitting collars on all the "K. K." coats

It Did Certainly Look Like

that last week every body bought "K. K." Suits and Douglas Shoes at Baker's.

Popular Prices: **\$6.75, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15**

on the famous "Kwality Kounts" Suits.

We Sell Everything

But if there's one line that tickles our vanity more than "K. K." Suits, it is our complete line of

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

There are others but none like the Douglas.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR what he thinks of the Douglas Shoes that he bought of us.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR'S Wife, Daughter or Sister, what she thinks of the famous Friedman Shoes for Ladies that they have been buying of us.

FINEST GOODS—LOWEST PRICES, and it looks like everybody buys of

U-G BAKER

KING OF LOW PRICES



JOHN ROBINS.

Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff R. L. McFerron, who is making a splendid record as an officer. He also has a large stock of General Merchandise at Brodhead, which in his absence, is successfully and carefully looked after by his sister-in-law, Miss Maud Watson. John is one of Rockcastle's most progressive and energetic young men and through his own efforts has reached a station in the business world of which he can justly be proud.

WILDIE.

McKenzie Brown, of Mt. Vernon was in our village Monday—L. T. Stewart was down at Brush creek first of week loading lumber.—Charlie Mullins was up from Withers Sunday.—James Berry of upper Clear creek was at G. T. Johnson's Sunday.—Clay A. Dridge, of Winchester, came down Sunday to fish but we think he does the most of his fishing on dry land.—Jas. Parsons has moved to Berea. Our loss is Berea's gain.

C. C. Williams and E. S. Albright passed through our little village Sunday.—W. H. Jones, our new Magistrate, tried his first case Monday.—We had a glorious rain first of week—Ross Hamilton has gone to his home on account of sickness.

QUAIL

DEATH:—At 3 A. M. April 28th the death angel visited the home of John G. Brown and carried his spirit away to the Giver of Life. The deceased was well up until six days previous to his death, at which time he was stricken helpless with paralysis and remained unconscious till death. He was a member of the Church of Christ, a good citizen, a loving husband and a devoted father. He was sixty-seven years old and leaves a wife and ten children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. All medical aid was rendered but to no avail. The remains were laid to rest Sunday at 10 A. M. in the Providence Cemetery, surrounded by a host of friends and relatives.

DEATHS FROM APPEPDICTIS.

decrease in the same ratio that the use of Dr. King's New Life Pills increases. They save you from danger and bring quick and painless relief from constipation and the ills growing out of it. Strength and vigor always follow their use. Guaranteed by all druggists. 25c. Try them.

Secretary Cheatham, of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, expects a decision soon in the case of Moses Fais, indicted jointly with others in connection with the cotton frauds.

SCIATICA CURED AFTER TWENTY YEARS OF TORTURE.

For more than twenty years Mr. J. B. Massey, 3322 Clinton street, Minneapolis, Minn., was tortured by sciatica. The pain and suffering which he endured during this time is beyond comprehension. Nothing gave him any permanent relief until he used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application of that liniment relieved the pain and made sleep and rest possible, and less than one bottle has effected a permanent cure. Mr. Massey relates his experience for the benefit of others who may be similarly afflicted. If troubled with sciatica or rheumatism why not try a 25c bottle of Pain Balm and see for yourself how quickly it relieves the pain. For sale by Chas. C. Davis leading druggist.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
for children's safe, sure. No opiates

LAND, STOCK AND CROP

The Lexington Gazette notes the sale of 18 calves at \$16 each; 160 ewes and lambs at \$5.50 each; 75 ewes and lambs at \$6.50 each, a pair of mules for \$40; several tons of hay at \$8.50 per ton, and 2,000 bushels of wheat at \$5 cents.

Steers are at the low point of the year and the market is in a condition decidedly discouraging to feeders, says the Breeder's Gazette. Weight is at a discount and it is the season when it is in profuse supply, as feed-lots are being cleaned out. Most of the cattle now coming while not finished have eaten considerable corn and are thick. While numerically the run is light, in pounds of beef it is heavy. A decline of 50a75 cents per cwt. has occurred on the bulk of steers since the inception of Lent. Killers are now getting a large number of cattle at \$5a5.15 that were worth \$5.60a5.75 before the decline set in. Were feeders had a profit then they are suffering loss now. A decline of 25 cents has occurred during the past week and more cattle are now selling under \$5.40 than at any previous time this year.

According to reports short-fed cattle have made the money this year. Those who cut loose early are congratulating themselves with reason. Holding the cattle back for an April rise paid in 1905 but has been unprofitable this season. In 1905, January, February and March saw thousands of cattle marketed at a loss; 1906 finds the April contingent losing money every prospect that the May market will be in the same rut. Better cattle are now selling at \$5 than made \$5.40 six weeks ago. They are of the same quality but have been longer on feed, are thicker and ripper and cost more to lay down in the stock yards. Such steers as Nebraska is now contributing to the supply at \$5a5.25 were selling at \$6.25a6.50 a year ago and cost but little more to produce them. The market has again demonstrated its indisposition to repeat and it is becoming a maxim in trade circles that what happens one year will be reversed the next. Everybody was expectant of a half dollar advance on the general run of steers after Lent and few are attempting the task of offering as to why the expected did not happen. Speculating on the future is always more popular than ruminating on the past, especially if it be a disagreeable past.

POSTMASTER ROBBED

G. W. Fouts, Postmaster at Riverton, Ia., nearly lost his life and was robbed of all comfort, according to his letter which says, "For 20 years I had chronic liver complaint, which led to such a severe case of jaundice that my finger nails turned yellow; and when my doctor prescribed Electric Bitters which cured me and have kept me well for eleven years." Sure cure for Biliousness, Neuralgia, Weakness and all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder derangements. A wonderful Tonic. At all druggists. 50 cents

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

H. H. WOOD,
President,

W. G. NICELEY,
1st. V-President,

F. L. THOMPSON,
2nd. V-President,

M. B. SALIN,
Cashier.

PEOPLES BANK,

[BRANCH CITIZENS BANK, BRODHEAD.]

MT. VERNON, KENTUCKY.

We solicit the accounts of Firms and Individuals, guaranteeing careful, courteous treatment and prompt service to all our customers.

Protected by an absolute fire and burglar proof screw door safe and burglar insurance.

We pay 3 per cent. on all deposits of \$100 or more when left with the bank and not checked upon for a period of six months.

DIRECTORS:

H. H. WOOD, W. G. NICELEY, W. J. SPARKS, J. W. RIDER, F. L. THOMPSON,
JOE DICKERSON, G. T. JOHNSON, M. J. MILLER, L. W. BETHURUM, M. B. SALIN.

The Gibraltar of Rockcastle County Financial Institutions

CITIZENS BANK

OF BRODHEAD, KY.

Offers to the people a safe and conservative Banking System.

ACCOUNTS OF

Individual Firms and Corporations Solicited.

Give us your business and we guarantee a pleasant and profitable relation.

Pay 3 per cent. interest on all deposits of \$100 or more when left in the bank and not checked upon for a period of six months.

J. W. HUTCHESON, Cashier.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

As the prospects grow brighter for a railroad from Jellico to Danville. Sloan's Valley to Corbin, Burnside to Livingston, land values along the Cumberland, Rockcastle and Laurel rivers are being rapidly increased. Some recent sales about the confluence of Rockcastle and Cumberland and between the mouth of Laurel and the aforesaid point, marks the confidence of the purchases in the future of that isolated region.

Surveying from Sloan's Valley to the mouth of Laurel river goes on in earnest, three corps being reported on the proposed line and in the vicinity of Laurel river last week.

Evidences of the speedy development of the fine coal and timber territory of the region, by railway transportation, accumulate. The great Southern, the active Louisville & Nashville and the greedy Illinois Central are each getting busy in apparent verification of the prediction of several years ago, that within the years 1905 to 1910 would come greater railroad extension and development in the South than was ever dreamed of.

The Russian Government has forbidden the newspapers of St. Petersburg publishing news regarding the movements of troops in Manchuria and elsewhere.

W. A. CARSON,

Painter & Paper-hanger,

Agent for
HENRY BOSCH CO'S,
line of

WALL PAPER, ROOM
MOULDINGS, ETC., ETC.

Let us make you an estimate on work before placing your order.
All Work Guaranteed.

Confirmation of the reported execution of Father Gapon has been received in St. Petersburg. He was executed by order of the Revolutionary Workmen's Tribunal.



SHIELD BRAND

FITS SHIELD BRAND WEARS WELL WELL

CLOTHING

Men's Youths and Boys Suits

The most economical to buy because they are better made and fit more perfectly than other suits sold at Popular Prices.

None Genuine without the Label on the Collar.

For sale
—by— J. FISH,

Mt. Vernon, Ky.



MT VERNON SIGNAL

FRIDAY, May 4, 1906.

Published every Friday by
EDGAR S. ALBRIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE YEAR \$1.00

Advertising rates made known on
application

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce
JUDGE JOHN W. HUGHES,
of Mercer County, as a candidate to represent the Eighth Congressional District in Congress, to succeed Hon. G. G. Gilbert, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

IMPROVE THE CUMBERLAND.

ALL Kentucky is profoundly interested in the improvement of the Cumberland river. The bill now before Congress for the betterment of the upper Cumberland as an artery of commerce and an auxiliary to industry should be passed. Every Kentucky Senator and Representative should take active concern in the proposal to make the upper Cumberland and all year-round navigable stream. That river stretch passes through the counties of Adair, Cumberland, Russell, Clinton, Wayne, Metcalf and Monroe, all in the Eleventh Congressional district except Metcalf, which is in the Third. The lower Cumberland, passing through the counties of Trigg, Lyon and Livingston, is navigable the year round, and therefore of inestimable service to that section of the State. But the upper Cumberland, navigable for five months only, fails to meet the ever-growing need of the Eastern Kentucky farmer, miner and trader. Freight has now to be hauled in the mountain counties watered by the upper Cumberland, twenty and twenty-five miles, just at the season when the roads are at their worst. The hardships inflicted by this condition are intolerable.

The mountain district of Kentucky deserves better from Congress than even the remotest outlay of \$600,000 asked to improve one of its rivers could impart. No section more loyal to the Union when loyalty was needed; no section more faithful to Republican policies and principles all the time than the mountains of Kentucky. But when Congressional appropriations are going the rounds freely the grand old Eleventh somehow seems to get the frosty hand. Eastern Kentucky asks for nothing save the square deal. Every dollar of Government money spent there will benefit all the State, and benefiting all the State must benefit the country at large.—Louisville Herald.

The newspaper men of Kentucky were never bound so closely together as now, and when their proposed warfare on cheap John politicians and burr-tailed legislators begins, you may look for a rattling of dry bones the like of which has never been witnessed. Instead of serving as the doer mat of the community, as in former years, the newspaper men of Kentucky to-day are the most independent set of professional men in the State. They think and act for themselves, and are led by the nose by no man or set of men.—Lancaster Record.

A pension examiner reports that an old Richmond dandy refused to identify a former member of his company who had lost his discharge papers on the ground that "I done got in an application my self sah fo' loss 'er mem'ry."

By a vote of 153 to 58 Congress decided to continue the free distribution of garden seeds. The fifty-eight who voted against the measure have sealed for all time to come any political aspirations they might have.

It is a little sad to think how many more things Paul Jones might have done if he had only had the \$135,000 to work with that the nation is now spending on his tomb.

None of the corporation officials on a salary have been heard to make a howl over the law prohibiting them from making campaign contributions.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

Robert A. Smith, Democrat, was Tuesday elected Mayor of St. Paul

Minn. over Louis G. Hoffman, Republican.

Cyrus E. Davis, of Bloomfield, was nominated for Congress Tuesday by the Democrats of the Second Indiana district.

Socialists who attempted to march in Chicago under the red flags were compelled by the police to carry their banners tightly furled.

James C. Dahlman, Democrat, was Tuesday elected Mayor of Omaha by a plurality of 2,792 over Erastus A. Benson, Republican. The entire Democrat city ticket was elected.

It is understood that Senator Bailey has received an offer of \$50,000 a year salary to represent a New York concern, but that he will continue to represent Texas in the United States Senate.

It begins to look like a State primary will be held again to nominate the Democratic ticket, and that at that election choice for United States Senator will be expressed. The average politician will kick against it because it practically puts him out of business, but the primary is the fairest manner yet decided to select a candidate.—Kentucky State Journal.

The Richmond Register says: Judge John W. Hughes, of Mercer the only announced candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, was in town yesterday shaking hands with old friends and making new ones. The Judge possesses a genial, hearty manner, which goes a long way in campaigning, and he was the recipient of much favorable comment. Of course we are for homefolks against the world, but if we have no candidate Judge Hughes will stand a good show in Madison. As yet he has the field to himself, and if others are coming out, why it's time we were hearing from them.

"In the five months of the session Congress has passed 130 public laws—bills of a general nature—and about 2,250 pension bills. This promises to be a record session for many years so far as pension legislation is concerned. At the long session of Congress two years ago practically 1,800 pension bills were enacted, and it has been a good many years since that record was exceeded. Already at the present session that number has been passed by more than 400 and many more pension measures are in sight. Most of these have been signed by the President and are now laws. It is likely that he will sign 300 or 400 more this week."—Washington news note.

SENATOR MCCREARY

PLANNING FOR HIS FUTURE.

[Courier Journal.]

Although it is eighteen months until the election at which candidates for the Kentucky General Assembly will be chosen, the race for the next United States Senatorship has already opened. Senator James B. McCreary has fired the first shot in the campaign, and has announced that he expects to succeed himself in the upper house of Congress.

While Gov. J. C. W. Beckham has not yet announced that he will be a candidate for Senator from Kentucky, it is understood that he will be in the race, and his friends are already working for him.

Senator McCreary enters the field first, as an avowed candidate though it has been generally understood among the friends of Gov. Beckham that he would be a candidate for the place.

EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE.

Senator McCreary reached Louisville Tuesday afternoon from Richmond, his home, where he has been for two days. He spent a part of the time conferring with friends in Lexington and came on to Louisville in the afternoon. He took a room at the Old Inn, where he received many callers during the evening. He was willing to talk about his race, expressing the utmost confidence in the outcome, but in no way did he refer to any opponent that he may have. When asked what he thought of the present situation regarding the next Senatorial race in Kentucky, Senator McCreary said:

"I am very much pleased with the prospects. I believe that the large majority of the Democrats in the State are for me to succeed myself. I tried to be faithful and efficient in office when I have been honored by being elected. Almost without exception Democratic United States Senators have been

given a second term and I believe they will give me a second term."

WARM FIGHT EXPECTED.

The Senatorial race this time will be in the opinion of leaders, one of the most hotly contested ever known in Kentucky and the early entrance into the field of two such strong men as Senator McCreary and Gov. Beckham, means that during the next eighteen months the contest will absorb all interest. The last Senatorial race which ended in the election of Judge Thomas H. Paynter, did not open until the March preceding the November election at which the Senators and Representatives were chosen.

The present race begins eighteen months in advance of the election and almost two years in advance of the convening of the General Assembly which will elect a Senator from Kentucky.

Senator McCreary said, in explanation of his presence in Louisville at this time, that it had been agreed that no vote would be taken this week on the Railroad Rate Bill, and that he took advantage of the opportunity to come to Kentucky. He expects to return at the end of the week but will return to Kentucky next month for the further organization of his campaign.

Senator McCreary predicted that the next House of Representatives would be Democratic.

NEWS ITEMS

Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service has issued an order that imitation bank books filed with imitation bills and used for advertising purposes must not be circulated any more.

A committee of the policy holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company has been appointed to assist in carrying into effect the provision of the Armstrong law in New York.

May Day failed to bring the anticipated revolution in Paris, but it brought scenes of extreme violence and more than 1,000 arrests were made. The workmen did not succeed in forming a procession.

The union carpenters of Lexington numbering about 100, went out on a strike Tuesday. They demanded a nine instead of a ten hour day and an increase of wages of three cents on the hour.

Gov. Terrill, of Georgia, granted a further respite to J. G. Rawlings and his two sons, Milton and Jesse, who were to have been hanged next Friday. The extension of time was until June 8.

The Southern Educational Conference, which brings together many of the foremost educators and philanthropists of the country began in Lexington Wednesday and lasts three days.

President Roosevelt Tuesday night directed the curtailment of the movement of the Twelfth cavalry as escort to Rev. Father Thomas S. Sherman, son of Gen. Sherman, on a march over part of the line of Gen. Sherman's famous march to the sea. Instead the trip may be made from Fort Oglethorpe as far as Rasaca which is within about fifty miles of Fort Oglethorpe when the cavalry detachment is to return to the latter place. Orders to this effect were given following the receipt of a long dispatch from Brigadier General Duval, commanding the department of the Gulf, by whose authority the detachment was ordered to accompany Father Sherman and a conference on the subject between President Roosevelt and Gen. Bell, chief of staff of the army.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Supreme Court of the State took the life out of the drastic anticigarette law enacted by the last Legislature, and left it a mere shell of what its framers intended it to be. Their plan to prevent the smoking of cigarettes cannot be accomplished under their law. The Supreme Court left it about as the old one stood, preventing the sale and manufacture of cigarettes within the State. Henceforth any adult who wants to smoke a cigarette any place in Indiana may do so and no sword can be suspended over him by officers of the law. He can own all the cigarettes he can get, but he can't give them away or sell them.

A sackful of tragedy and pathos reached the Chicago post-office Tuesday night when the first mail from San Francisco direct since the earthquake was received. The sack contained several thousand communications from the fire sufferers to Chicago relatives and friends. They were written on shreds of wrapping paper, pieces of box covering, strips of shirting

uffs, shingles and other odds and ends. None bore postage stamps but all had the red ink stamp of the San Francisco office. Some contained the one word, "Saved." Others told in two word sentences stories of death and terrible hardships.

A resolution adopted by the United Mine Workers in convention at Indianapolis recently calls for the use of convict labor on public highways and declares that much good would result to the citizens and the country at large if convict labor both state and national should be used in this way. Work of this kind is permanent in character and would be a boost to prosperity. The secretary of the union was instructed to communicate with all trades union legislative committees, with the farmers' organizations and the good roads associations of the country, with a view to having the bills drawn and presented to various state and national legislative bodies urging the move.

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD

could not bring as much happiness to Mrs. Lucia Wilke, of Caroline, Wis., as did one 25c box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, when it completely cured a running sore on her leg, which had tortured her 23 long years. Greatest antiseptic healer of Piles, Wounds, and Sores 26c at all druggists.

A syndicate of New York capitalists is said to have agreed to advance \$100,000,000 for the purpose of rebuilding one of the burned districts of San Francisco.

What Are You Looking For?

IF IT IS FOR

Bargains

Just step into our big store of

General Merchandise.

We are now closing out our Winter stock of Men's Overcoats and Suits and Ladies and Children's Cloaks at Cost, in order to have room for our Spring Stock.

Give us a call and see for yourself that these bargains are not a myth, but a reality.

A. C. HIATT,
HIATT, KY

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years.

From present indications, it would seem that the investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission into the coal and oil carrying roads is likely to continue for months. The Commission has already been at work more than four weeks with the interruptions that are unavoidable if the business of railroad adjustment for which the Commission was created is to continue at all. They have held hearings in three cities and have investigated only a small corner of the soft coal carrying business. Then they will have to go into the details of what probably is the biggest job of the three. Long before the end of the investigation the decision of the rate bill will have been reached. Then the question arises as to what Congress will do with the information obtained at such an expenditure of time, money and energy? Various views are expressed. A good many of the railroad men who have so far appeared before the Commission say that the Commission could have gleaned all the information it got from them by reading the annual reports of the roads and studying the railroad manual. They should remember of course that the annual reports of the railroads are not compiled under oath, whereas the testimony they give is under oath, and is supposed to be the truth. Also it is probable that a good many things have come out in the investigation, for instance in the Philadelphia part of the inquiry, that the railroads never expected to see exploited in print. There is no question too that the soft coal roads have proved conclusively by their own agents that the same men who owned the railroads also controlled coal companies along the line of the

road and thus plainly violated the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Chesapeake and Ohio case that it was against public policy for railroads to own or deal in commodities they transported. It was also shown in several cases where roads were large coal carriers and had to advance the price of freight on coal that they used themselves. Proof was brought also that the railroads in some cases redistricted the coal regions so that a lower rate could be made from the coal fields to tide water in areas where their mines were located than for regions where they owned no coal properties.

What will be brought in the investigation of the anthracite roads and the oil roads is of course a matter of speculation, but probably it will not be very different from the state of affairs shown to exist in the soft coal district. Now the question arises what Congress will do with all this information when it gets it. The obvious thing would seem to be to turn the information over to the department of Justice and let it prosecute in the cases where it was shown that the law had been violated. But Congress seldom does the obvious thing. Time will show what it intends to do in this case.

The Paris police have arrested most of the labor leaders who were in charge of the proposed May day demonstration and others have sought safety in flight. Final military and police arrangements have been made for the control of the situation.

At Cambridge, Ohio, Susan Stage Masters is dead, at the age of 106. She was the daughter of Cornelius and Hannah Stage, and was born in New York State, January 15th 1800. She was married at the age of 15, and is survived by five children, the oldest of which is Mrs. Peggy Henry, who was 89 the day her mother died. She retained all her faculties until a short time ago.

AT COST AND LESS.

We have just received a large shipment of American Ladies and American Gentlemen Shoes which we sell with a guarantee backed by the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., of St. Louis. If you want a Shoe for Style and wear don't forget to call on us.

We are also selling all WINTER GOODS at COST. When we say COST we mean what the GOODS COST US in the city. So come and be profited by this Great Slaughter of PRICES. Now selling Magnolia Flour at 65 cts, which exceeds all other Flour. Get a sack and be convinced if you are not already.

Canned Corn, per can, 6 1/2 cts.
Canned Peas, 8 1-3 cts.
Bean, per can, 8 1-3 cts.
Polks Best Tomatoes, per can, 10 cts.

All Heavy Dress Goods, 50 and 65 cts per yard, now at 40 cts

For further prices call at our store and we will soon show you how to save money.

YOURS,

F. KRUEGER & SONS.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. W. Brown*
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. **This signature, E. W. Brown**
Cures Grip in Two Days. on every box 25c.



Willis Griffin
PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR, Mt. Vernon, Ky.

Stock Complete. Can furnish on short notice Metallic Coffins and Caskets and have Embalming done. Fine Hearse attached. ORDERS by wire Promptly Filled. Phone No. 63.

COME! COME!

WE invite all to come and see us. At my store you will always find a good selection of Dry Goods and Notions.

CLOTHING!

We carry a full line of Clothing that will suit all sizes and ages. Our goods are right and our prices are right.

Yours very truly,

Phone No. 83 **JONAS MCKENZIE.**

JONAS MCKENZIE

YOUR BANKING

No matter how small, no matter how large,

THE BANK of MT. VERNON

will give it careful attention. This message applies to the men and the women alike.

Remember we pay 3 per cent. interest on all deposits of \$100 or more, when left with the bank and not checked upon for a period of six months or more.

OFFICERS:

C. C. WILLIAMS, Pres. W. L. RICHARDS, Cashier.
J. T. ADAMS, Vice-Pres. A. B. FURNISH, Asst. Cash.

Fire Proof Oil.

If you are looking for

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

Take your oil can to your Dealer, and insist on having it

Filled with

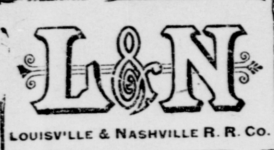
"FIRE PROOF" COAL OIL.

Fire Proof Oil.

MT. VERNON SIGNAL

MT VERNON, KY. MAY 4, 1906

79 Call up "No. 79" when you want to communicate with SIGNAL 79



TIME TABLE.

22 north..... 1:24 p m
24 north..... 3:32 a m
23 south..... 1:24 p m
21 South..... 12:36 a m

JAS. LANDRUM, Agent.
Phone No. 58.

Entered at the Mt Vernon, Ky. Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

PERSONAL

J. Fish was in Knoxville Tues day.

Miss Lillie Thompson is visiting relatives here.

Atty. J. W. Brown saw the der by run this week.

Mrs. J. W. Tate visited here first of the week.

John Catron, of Pulaski, spent a few days here this week.

Oscar Bryant, operator at Haz-1 Patch spent Tuesday here.

Mrs. L. W. Bethurum has been very sick for the past few days.

M. L. Denham has been at home for several days on account of sick- ness.

A. Cummins visited his daugh- ter near Mullins Station Wednes- day.

Mesdames M. J. Miller, Jr. and J. W. Rider are in Louisville shop- ping.

U. G. Baker has been suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism for a few days.

Miss Ella Thompson, of Preach- ersville, is visiting her cousins, the Misses Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Brown are rejoicing over the arrival of another fine boy at their home.

Mrs. W. M. Poynter is vis- iting her daughter, Mrs. R. E. Thompson, of Crab Orchard.

Dr. M. Pennington has left Cor- bin and gone to North Jellico to ac- cept a position as camp physician.

J. W. Stringer, one of the good substantial citizens of the Quail section, was here Wednesday on business.

Eugene Mullins writes from Pa- gosa Springs, Colo., and says that he is not feeling so well and wants to come home.

W. T. Evans, the successful sad- dle and harness salesman for Floyd & Bohr, was here Wednes- day.

Miss Fannie Sparks was at home from Campbell-Hagerman College for a few days this week. Miss Fannie will graduate this June with honors.

James Parson, L. & N. section foreman at Wildie for many years, has been removed to Berea. Jim is one of the best men in the service and so regarded by his superiors.

John Lear, representative of Alt- sheler & Co., wholesale grocers is one of the most genteel and suc- cessful salesmen on the road. For every one he always has the same pleasant and cordial greeting.

Hon. B. J. Bethurum and wife returned from a visit to Mt. Ver- non. Mr. Bethurum spent several days in Louisville buying furniture for the office of Bethurum, Sharp & Cooper. [Somerset Journal.]

It was the privilege of the writer to call Sunday at the home of W. H. Fish, of Wildie, where we found his wife who use to be Miss Sarah Hayes, in a very critical condition. She has been suffering with lung trouble for many months.

LOCAL

FOR SALE:—One 20 horse power skid boiler, one 20 horse power center crank engine, saw, grist, band mill, line shafts and re-saws. All in good repair.

W. G. NICELY,
apr-13 4t Hansford, Ky.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS:—You are hereby notified that your town taxes for 1905 are due and you are respectfully requested to be prepared to pay same when called upon.

T. J. Pennington,
apr-20-3t Marshal.

There will be a box supper at the church at Mareburg Saturday night May 12th, for the purpose of raising funds to have the building covered. All are invited to come, the ladies to bring a box and the gentlemen a quiter or more. Ice cream will also be served.

Cheap rates to Berea June 15 on account State Reunion G. A. R.

W. R. McClure tells us that he has 32 hens from which he has gathered 1421 eggs in the last three months.

Dr. Worrell, of Danville, one of noted theologians of the State, de- livered two most excellent sermons at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening.

I. A. Bowman left this morning for Jackson county with 57 head of yearlings, which he will turn out on the range. Mr. Bowman will stay there most of the summer to look after them.

CLIPPING OFFER:—Until further notice we will furnish the Signal and Weekly Courier Journal for \$1.50 a year, or the Signal and Louisville Herald (Daily) for \$2.00 Cash must accompany all orders under this arrangement.

Dr. A. G. Lovell has laid off in East Mt. Vernon twelve building lots, 100 feet wide and 175 feet deep. Those desiring a good building lot should examine them. A more complete description will be given in our next issue.

For once the town corporation is in good working order and is mak- ing some much needed improve- ments. Marshal T. J. Pennington has had several men at work all week cleaning and repairing the streets and roads within the corpo- rate limits. Every body seems to be in perfect harmony with the work and if there is any kicking we have not heard of it. May the good work forever continue.

T. B. Lair and M. G. Fish be- gan Tuesday tearing down the old store room on the corner recently occupied by J. Fish. This was one of the oldest landmarks of the town. This was an up-to-date building at the time it was erected and to the present generation, the object lesson, of how different things were done seventy-five years ago as compared with to day, was very interesting.

Every printing office has a "Hell" box, where old plates, worn out type, etc. are thrown until they are sold. The editorial room has a similar box or drawer where un- collectable bills are thrown. This might be called Purgatory for it is there that the characters of delin- quent advertisers and subscribers stay until they are redeemed by the latter paying up. It would sur- prise the public to know how many otherwise good men "beat the printer."—Berea Citizen.

NOTICE:—Medical Society meet- ing On May 14th 1906 Dr. J. T. Wesley, Councilor of the 7th dis- trict of State Medical Society will be at Mt. Vernon to meet with and help reorganize our society. The physicians of the county are espe- cially requested to be here on that day both members and non-mem- bers to assist in the reorganization of the county society.

S. C. DAVIS, Sec'y.
Mt. Vernon, Ky.

G. A. R.—Mellor M. Frazier Post.—There is at the depot in Mt. Vernon, Ky., marble head stones furnished by the U. S. Government for Marion Hicks, Co. B 12th Ky. Infantry; John Cummins, Co. C, 32nd Ky. Infantry; Green McClure Co. L, 1st Ky. Cavalry. This Post is anxious to have these stones put up at the proper graves. We hope the connection or friends will at once notify the Post Commander where these graves are located and steps will be taken at once to have them put up. We ask the old sol- diers and friends to notify this Post of the burial places of any soldier that has not a head stone and one will be furnished. Done by order of the Post.

R. M. JOHNSON,
Post Commander.

FREE TRIP:—To everyone who sends us twenty-five new cash sub- scribers of \$1.00 to the Mt. Vernon Signal, we will give a free trip to Mammoth cave. Remember that the Mammoth cave is one of the great wonders of the world and a place which every Kentuckian should visit. This is no contest but absolutely free gift to every one who sends a club of 25 subscribers. A little effort is all that is necessary to get the trip. The trip will take place some time in August. The offer is confined to Rockcastle and adjoining counties. Those who ex- pect to make up clubs should notify us as soon as possible. It is not necessary that all twenty-five names be sent in at once, but send them as you receive them and proper credit will be given.

BRODHEAD.

E. G. Dunn, of Danville, spent the first of the week here visiting friends and relatives.—Dr. W. F. Carter, of Gratz, Ky., has located here and practicing his profession, a much needed man in this commu- nity, there being too much work for Drs. Benton and Gravelly.—Miss Carrie Frith, of Gum Sul- phur, visited her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Frith, first of the week.—

The entertainment given at the opera house by Miss Maud Forbes school last Saturday night was largely attended and highly enjoy- ed.—We are sorry to say that the family of W. H. Forbes have moved to Level Green. Society of our city will feel the loss of Level Green's gain. There was never two girls in our city that have more friends and admirers than Misses Maud and Francis. They certainly have our best wishes for the future.—Albert Mahan, of Lan- caster, was the guest of M. C. Al- bright first of the week.—Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Gravelly left last Monday night for Martinsville, Va., the home of Mrs. Gravelly's parents. They will spend about a month.—R. H. Hamm has already placed orders for 25 suits with Edward Rose, the leading Chicago Custom Made Tailoring firm. He is al- ways ready to take your measure and guarantees a perfect fit.

A. C. McClary and Berbee Mc- Afee were in Mt. Vernon first of the week calling on two of her best looking girls.—The Brodhead Pos- toffice was again robbed last Tues- day night but the thieves hardly got enough to pay them for their trouble. Only securing about \$10 in all.—Lewis Brothers' Minstrel at the opera house Wednesday night was fine but owing to the inclement weather only a few were in attendance.—Mrs. James Owens is in the country attending the bel- side of her brother, John Riddle.—Walter G. Smith was down from Mt. Vernon last Saturday attend- ing the entertainment.—If you want to see a thing of beauty drop into Shugars' drug store and in- spect his soda fountain.—J. W. Hutcheson has organized another bank at Cane Valley, Adair county, Ky. Who says Hutcheson is not a banker must be bad off.—The young folks spent a pleasant evening at Mrs. J. C. Leece's, the party be- ing given in honor of Misses Mattie Wilcott and Rosa Pike.—Chas. Pike, of Knoxville, is spending a few days with homefolks.—John Pike has returned to Lebanon Junction after spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pike.—Mesdames L. C. Smith and R. L. Collier spent last Wed- nesday in Crab Orchard.

All who attended the party of Miss Maud Forbes last Monday night report a very enjoyable time.—Every body knowing "Catty" Frith are requested to write him a letter of condolence. His girl hav- ing moved to the country and he certainly needs consoling words.—Mrs. Sallie Geizel, of Crab Orchard spent last Monday with her parents Prof. and Mrs. W. R. Dickerson.—Wedding bells will ring Sunday about 10:30 a. m. Two hearts will be made beat as one. Particulars next week.—Painting and paper hangin is the order of the day, The Citizens Bank having just gone through a course.—Misses Maud Forbes and Carrie Frith are spending a few days with Mrs. Sallie Geizel near Crab Orchard. E. R. Gentry and M. C. Alhright also spent a pleasant evening as their guests.—Lunch business in Brodhead is good this being the record breaking month so far.

LIVINGSTON

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Merimee, of Paris, have returned home after an extended visit with relatives and friends.—Mr. and Mrs. Alva Argenbright, of Lebanon Junction, are spending the week with the lat- ter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chewn ing.—Mrs. Susan Doty, of Rich- mond is visiting her son R. A. Sparks.—T. Griffin is spending the week with his parents Mr. and Mrs. David Griffin.—Mrs. E. S. Wood- all returned from a visit to Hazel Patch accompanied by Miss Lillian Woodall who will spend a few days here.—V. B. Whitehead, E. S. Woodall and William Moore re- turned Wednesday from their fish- ing tour, laden with fish. They contemplate going again soon.—Mrs. J. W. Caswell has returned from a pleasant visit to parents in Louisville.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rice, of Lebanon Junction are the guests of Mr. Rice's parents this week.—William Shelton spent a

couple of days in town this week.—L. H. Davis, Will Rice and C. E. Rice of Lebanon Junction re- turned from a ten days fishing trip with a nice string of fish.—Terry Hagan, of Richmond was here on business Wednesday.—Mrs. Drum-monds has returned from a several weeks' stay in Knoxville.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith, of Ford, are visiting the family of J. H. Smith.—Dr. R. C. Boggs has re- turned from the South and resum- ed his weekly visits here. He is located in the Pope building ready to serve all who are in the need of dentist work.—Mrs. Roy Mullins and Mr. Richard Moberly who have been sick for several days are convalescent.—Mrs. Richard Ha- gan was in Richmond the first of the week.—"Pap" Orndoff and J. C. Hocker were in Mt. Vernon Monday.—Rev. Combs is holding a protracted meeting at the Christain church this week. Quite an inter- est is being manifested.—John Mc- Ferron has accepted a position with the L. & N. at Lebanon Junct- ion.—There is an electric power plant being erected near here to operate the coal mines and the prospects are good for our little town to have electric lights.

OTTAWA.

Uncle Dick Johnson, who moved to Lexington a few months ago, is back visiting friends and relative here.—Mr. Sim Cummins and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Delaney, of Kreiger, were visiting relative here last Sunday.—Miss Alice Sowder and Mrs. Mary J. Brown and daughter, Miss Annie, were visiting friends at Kreiger last Sat- urday.—Mr. Wade Hamm and Miss Albia Albright were married last Sunday at Rev. Martin Owens.—Miss Hattie Savers and Misses Annie and Allie Owens, of Spiro, visited Mrs. J. S. Cash first of last week.—Mrs. Emily Johnson is very ill at this writing.—Miss Kittie Hayes spent last Sunday with Miss Maud Cash.—Bessie Laswell and family have moved to Pongo.

BROWN MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

Dr. Worrell, who preached two fine sermons for us Sunday, is eighty-two years old, and yet takes as active an interest in every de- partment of the work as though he were but thirty.

Twice as many pupils remain to finish their studies as did last year. This is most encouraging. All who leave before the close of school must go over the reviews with a competent teacher and pass as complete an examination as the class before entering the next year of work.

ADJOINING COUNTIES

In the Knox circuit court, Dunk Low, on trial for the murder of Joel Mitchell, received a sentence of 21 years.

Harrodsburg is to vote on local option June 15. There is much excitement and feeling in regard to the matter.

Four of the State Normal School Commissioners visited Richmond Tuesday and inspected the site where it is hoped one of the State Normal Schools will be located.

The body of John W. Fry, a farmer in Madison county, who disappeared last January from home was found hanging to a tree. He was 36 years old and a widower.

William Carden, age 19, was killed by lightning near Owensboro while leaning against a tree. His five year old brother, who was also struck is in a serious condi- tion.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*



Represented by
ROCKCASTLE BRONZE CO.,
MT. VERNON, KY.
Samples of White Bronze, Designs, Lit- erature, Prices etc., at J. Fish's store. No cost to call up phone No. 100, from coun- ty points to talk Bronze matters.
mr-23-4t.

DOES YOUR WIFE KNOW ABOUT IT?

Then come to us and we will help you "hush it up." More than one man's wife is entitled to "make a holler" about her husband's extravagance in dress, but in "BEST ON EARTH" Tailoring we offer the remedy.

We are ready for Jury Trial, and we want you for one of the jurors. In the line of direct evidence we shall offer something like

400 Styles of Spring and Summer Goods For Men's Wear

and we are confident these snappy, all wool patterns, at our prices, will prove to you that we have the best dress proposition of the day.

Every garment made to your own carefully-taken measurements, by LAMM & CO., of Chicago, and are fully guaranteed to please you in every detail of fit, style, workmanship and wear.

"BEST ON EARTH" made to measure garments show the deft touch of the city tailor; they are strictly up-to-now, and our prices are lower than other tailors ask for inferior service.

The desire for stylish, well-made clothes is com- mendable—but extravagance is not. We will dress you stylish and save you money. We are ready to talk it over with you and show you that we know.

Star Brand Shoes



Always look for this star. There are many imitations, but none genuine without this Star on the heel.

"Are still in the lead" and we are showing some very snappy Spring styles, for both ladies and gentlemen, and children too. For ladies, the "SATIN" Oxford is the best, price \$2.50.

For gentlemen, the "Pa- triot" Oxford is the best, price \$3.50, made in both

Black and Tan.



We Are Fighting Old-Time Business Methods

and credit prices by selling everything At Prices To Suit The People—For Cash.

FISH'S CASH STORE,

Church St., Mt. Vernon, Ky.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FOR OUR MAGAZINE SECTION NEXT WEEK.

A woman triumphs above men: A Chic go. centress is awarded first prize for entrance doors to New Naval Academy.

The great California earthquake disaster: Complete destruction of San Francisco. Director Walcott says catastrophe not connected with Vesuvian eruption. Greatest natural disasters in history.

President Roosevelt lays corner stone: Masonic ceremony at new office building for House of Repre- sentatives.

Terrors of eruption of Mount Vesuvius: Vivid description by the famous novelist, Marion Crawford.

Rebuilding Old California Mis- sion: San Juan de Capistrano to live again after long years of deser- tion.

The Love or Alaric: A charm- ing short story.

The Conflict: Chapter V. of this tale of love and adventure.

The Queen of Flowers: How to grow and care for roses.

This issue contains a dozen fine half-tone illustrations.

Pale, Thin, Nervous?

Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then take it—Ayer's Sarsa- parilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine.

This is the first question your doctor would ask: "Are your bowels regular?" He knows that daily action of the bowels is absolutely essential to recovery. Keep your liver active and your bowels regular by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.



EIGHTH DISTRICT MAN—Scat- tered throughout the United States are many Kentuckians who have "arrived" in business politics and the professions, says the Wash- ington correspondent to the Louisville Times. No less than nine have oc- cupied the office of Governor in a single Western State, many have achieved distinction and amassed fortunes in the East. None has to his credit greater achievement in fewer years than Frank Bell, of Shel- byville, who, at fifty, is virtually at the head of the United States army, and whose rise to that position was due to sheer grit. As chief of staff Brig. Gen. J. Frank- lin Bell is the man behind the men behind all the guns. All orders to the army emanate primarily from his office in the State, War and Navy building across the street from the White House. He is the first chief of staff since the Civil War who was not a veteran of that war. Although he is only a Brig- adier General he takes precedence in command before his superiors in rank.

Freight traffic on the great lakes is practically tied up because of the strike of longshoremen and allied bodies.

All The Latest

FADS AND FANCIES

IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

The newest styles and latest creations from the East.

HATS
GILT BELTS
EMBROIDERIES
ORGANDIES
CAPS

Mrs. Cleo Brown.
MT. VERNON, KY.

DOWIE FORCED INTO BANKRUPTCY.

Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were started late Wednesday afternoon against John Alexander Dowie individually before Judge K. M. Landis. The claims involved amount to \$7,000. The petition alleges that on March 3 Dowie transferred property valued at \$1,200 to Margaret H. Fielder and that on Jan. 10 other property was transferred to James H. Hirsch thus showing preference to three creditors over others which is alleged to be a violation of the bankruptcy law. Dowie's liabilities are not actually known at this time. His assets are said to be about \$2,500,000.

The action threatens to disrupt Zion City in its present unsettled state and friends of the various institutions controlled by the Christian Catholic church in Zion City fear that such serious complications may arise that Dowie's venture in building a model city can't bear this additional burden. The filing of the petition also places some knotty points of law before the court for an untangling.

The court set the matter for hearing next Monday morning. The Zion City property estimated anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, is now claimed by two factions of the church and if the court steps in, one of the warmest contests the bankruptcy court has ever seen will develop.

Early this year when Dowie was in Jamaica, where he went in search of health, he sent his power of attorney to General Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva. Under this power of attorney, when the break occurred a month ago between Voliva and Dowie, the latter's property was transferred by Voliva to Financial Manager Alexander Granger. The present status of the case is that Granger claims the property of the Dowieites, while Dowie is attacking the transfer in the courts and has sought an injunction restraining Voliva and Granger from interfering with him. Before a receiver is appointed on the petition in bankruptcy filed, the United States will endeavor to determine who has the proper title to the property. If Voliva's claim is legitimate the federal courts could not assume jurisdiction for creditors, because the bankruptcy petition runs against Dowie individually. Should Dowie's claim to the title prove good a receiver could take possession. The petition therefore presents a three-cornered fight which from present indications promises to be long drawn out.

This is the second time since he founded Zion City that John Alexander Dowie has been attacked in bankruptcy proceedings in the U. S. courts. December 1, 1903, a similar petition was filed against Dowie, and Judge Kohlsaat, then in the United States district court, appointed two receivers to take charge of Zion City and all its industries. Dowie fought against the proceedings vigorously and succeeded in having the receiver discharged. An advisory committee of creditors was then appointed. This committee still exists under the old proceeding, but they have nothing to do. Since the discharge of the receivers Dowie, it is said, has paid off every dollar of the \$400,000 of indebtedness then in the case.

Dowie's legal advisers declare that he is solvent beyond question and that the bankruptcy proceedings will serve to prove this assertion.

FORTUNATE MISROURIANS.

When I was a druggist at Livonia, Mo., writes T. J. Dyer, now of Grayville Mo., "three of my customers were permanently cured of consumption by Dr. King's New Discovery, and are well and strong to day. One was trying to sell his property and move to Arizona, but after using New Discovery a short while he found it unnecessary to do so. I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as the most wonderful medicine in existence." Surest Cough and Cold cure and Throat and Lung healer. Guaranteed by all druggists. 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

The union carpenters struck Tuesday in Paducah, and much work on new buildings is at a stand still as a result.

RHEUMATISM.

Why suffer from this terrible malady when one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm gives relief? Hundreds of grateful people testify to the magical power of this remedy over rheumatism. For sale by Chas. C. Davis leading druggist.

THINGS

There is no term in the language in more constant and general use and more broadly inclusive in its meaning than the word thing. The word itself is a thing, as is every object or separate existence in it, or on it including persons, for are not our friends and relations often men old thing, or dear things, or poor things? We ask: "How are things?" and say we don't know a thing or that we have heard a wonderful thing, which may and generally does imply something more than a single fact, and that we will put "things to rights." It is also a philosophical term, as when we speak of the "nature of things," and in law there is the "thing in action." In its concrete sense it is often specially applied to garments, as when we say, "Lay off your things," or "I must put on my things," but it is in its broader concrete sense, as including all objects of which one may acquire ownership, of which we wish to speak.

In old fashioned country houses there was a room always which was never opened except on State occasions, in which the housewife kept most of what she called her things, consisting of her best furniture and simple ornaments, relics and souvenirs, all very precious to her. As civilization has advanced, riches increased and life grown more complicated, things have multiplied until the possession of them has become burdensome, and many people have grown to be the mere slaves of things. They spend most of their time in looking after and arranging them, and if some little object or other is lost or mislaid they are in despair until it is found, or mourn over its permanent loss as though it were a near relation. Many women with houses crammed with miscellaneous things never have them off their mind, and pass their existence thinking and talking of them and taking care of them, until they become little more than a thing themselves. Many of these things taken by themselves may be beautiful or interesting, but they are often incongruous and so clustered and crowded together that there is no harmony of effort in the mass, and all interest and sense of beauty vanish. One may find things ancient, mediaeval and modern, Japanese, Indian, Persian and American huddled and jumbled in lavish profusion and confusion till the effect is more like a bazaar or a bric-a-brac shop than a rational human abode.

It is just here that we can learn more much from the Japanese, the most artistic of people. They never have more than one or two pictures or bronzes in a living room at the same time, changing them at intervals, thinking that they are much better appreciated and enjoyed when taken singly. There should, of course, be museums, galleries and collections for comparison and study, but houses would be more livable, more enjoyable and truly artistic and vastly less care with fewer things.

Things in themselves are not objectionable if they are kept in their proper relation and proportion. The greatest, most useful and happiest lives can be lived entirely without them, and much pride as people take in their manifold possession, we are disposed to think they are most fortunate who have fewest. We cannot imagine any one with any really great or important interest or occupation in life, any one with much capacity and large tasks to perform, being greatly for them. A very large proportion of those that are garnered and treasured belong in the rubbish heap, another large proportion should be sent to museums, till dwellings are pretty much cleared of them. Many a woman's health is broken by putting away and getting out useless and needless things and worrying about them. In the multiplicity of their ownership is a wearing slavery and the truly simple life will begin with its abolition. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

WANTED: by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary \$20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and self-addressed envelope. SUPERINTENDENT 132 Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

Throat Coughs

A tickling in the throat; hoarseness at times; a deep breath irritates it;—these are features of a throat cough. They're very deceptive and a cough mixture won't cure them. You want something that will heal the inflamed membranes, enrich the blood and tone up the system.

Scott's Emulsion

is just such a remedy. It has wonderful healing and nourishing power. Removes the cause of the cough and the whole system is given new strength and vigor.

Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists. 409-415 Pearl Street, New York 50c, and \$1.00. All druggists.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION, CROUPS AND COLDS. Price 50c & \$1.00. Free Trial. Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

ROCKCASTLE Real Estate Co.

MT. VERNON, KY.

FAIRM No. 1.—This farm of 317 acres, located on Negro creek, near Brookfield, Ky., is one of the best farms in the county and will be sold at a bargain, the owner being unable to properly look after same, because of his health. The entire farm is under fence, 170 acres in cultivation, balance timbered, three houses on farm, good wells and springs, and plenty of good stock water. Also good orchard.

FAIRM No. 4.—130 acres near Brookfield, well fenced, plenty good water, good orchard. Plenty timber to run farm, good residence and one tenant house. Can be bought for \$550.00. A great bargain.

FAIRM No. 5.—80 acres of land between Brush creek and Orlando, 20 acres in cultivation balance timbered, two houses and well watered. Will sell cheap.

FAIRM No. 8.—214 acres near Freedom church splendid residence and a most desirable farm. Price \$2000, a bargain.

FAIRM No. 10.—Three tracts of land in one body, consisting of 85, 84 and 135 acres, located on Glade Fork creek in Lincoln county, Ky., and about 6 miles from Crab Orchard, on Crab Orchard and Bee Lick roads. These lands are located near the residences of George Hines and George Gooch.

About 75 acres of this land is bottom land, and a good part of it is up land, but level, and is good farming land. A bargain at \$3 per acre. One-third cash, the balance in one and two years.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES Itching, Blind, bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c



TOGO TO ROJEY. It is this way. When I need spectacles I go to Franklin at Mt. Vernon, and have my eyes tested; and he does it right. When they need changing he does it free of charge.

He also keeps sewing machine needles for all machines, oil, belts, &c. Repairs your spectacles when broken, your watches and clocks when they don't run. TOGO.

TO TAKE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LUXATIRE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25-cts.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

\$100 REWARD, \$1000 The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in its stages, and that is Catarrh Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative power that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 73c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

The Busy Mans LINE BETWEEN LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHWEST IS VIA

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R.

"HENDERSON ROUTE" Pullman Sleepers

Free Reclining Chair Cars

Special Round-trip Homeseekers' Rates to Louisville and west first and third Tuesdays in February and March, 1906. Special Tourist Rates to Colorado, Texas, Mexico and New Mexico on sale daily until April 30. Limit to return May 31, 1906.

Second-class Colonist Rates to southwest. Tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays, February, and March 1906.

Second class Colonist Rates to California and Northwest. Tickets on sale daily, February 15th, to April 7th, 1906.

ASK US FOR RATES. J. H. GALLAGHER, Trav. P. A. L. J. IRWIN, Gen. P. A.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may drive a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

ONLY RAILROAD SOUTH EQUIPPED WITH AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BLOCK SIGNALS QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY FROM CINCINNATI TO ALL IMPORTANT CITIES South, Southeast, and Southwest.

HOMESEEEKERS' TICKETS ON SALE FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAYS OF EACH MONTH TO MANY POINTS SOUTH. For Information and Rates Address H. C. KING, C. P. & T. A., 111 E. Main St., Lexington, Ky. W. A. GARRETT, General Manager. W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

STEVEN'S Rifle Telescopes, Etc.

The difference between Hitting and Missing is the difference between an Accurate and an Inaccurate Aim. Choose wisely—select carefully. Get a STEVEN'S Rifle Telescope. Forty years of experience behind our tried and proved line of RIFLES, PISTOLS, SHOTGUNS, Rifle Telescopes, Etc. Ask your dealer or send for a catalog for 25c and on the STEVEN'S. If you are a sportsman, you will not want to miss this. The catalog is free. It is a masterpiece of illustration, and contains prices and names of dealers in all parts of the world. Send for it at once. J. STEVEN'S ARMS AND TOOL CO., P. O. Box 499 CHICAGO FALLS, MASS., U.S.A.

STEVEN'S ARMS AND TOOL CO. CHICAGO FALLS, MASS., U.S.A.

EXPRESS COMPANY HELD LIABLE.

The court of appeals, in several cases of the Adams Express Company against the commonwealth from Knox and Laurel counties, decided that the express company is guilty of fraud and liable to indictment for shipping whisky from an unknown consigner in Cincinnati to local option districts in Kentucky and that such shipments were not bona fide interstate commerce shipments. The proof showed that packages of whisky were shipped to "Lock Box No. 1," and that the express company never notified the men to whom the packages were addressed; that the whisky was not ordered by any one to be shipped to Knox county, but after it arrived there the lock box people would notify the consignees by mail that a C. O. D. package of whisky had been shipped. The court says these facts showed that no contract for the sale of the whisky was made in Cincinnati at all and therefore it was really sold by the express company in Knox county.

NOT IF AS RICH AS ROCKEFELLER

If you had all the wealth of Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, you could not buy a better medicine for bowel complaints than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The most eminent physician cannot prescribe a better preparation for colic and diarrhoea, both for children and adults. The uniform success of this remedy has shown it to be superior to all others. It never fails and when reduced with water and sweetened, is pleasant to take. Every family should be supplied with it. Sold by Chas. C. Davis leading druggist.

DEATHS

At Union Town, Penn., Mrs. Mary McKittrick, age 108, so far known the oldest woman in America, committed suicide at the home of her son, Luke McKittrick, an octogenarian, by cutting her throat with a carving knife. She had been in ill health for several weeks and her mind had failed. She declared God had forgotten her and had neglected to call her, although all those she knew in her girlhood and womanhood, before the oldest of old men and women now living were born, had all gone to their last home.

IS IT DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

How often do we hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency to a cold to result in pneumonia, and has gained its great popularity and extensive sale by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by Chas. C. Davis leading druggist.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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To have a happy home you must have children, as they are great happy-home makers. If a weak woman, you can be made strong enough to bear healthy children, with little pain or discomfort to yourself, by taking

WINE OF CARDUI Woman's Relief

It will ease away all your pain, reduce inflammation, cure leucorrhoea (whites), falling womb, ovarian trouble, disordered menses, backache, headache, etc., and make childbirth natural and easy. Try it. At every drug store in \$1.00 bottles.

WRITE US A LETTER freely and frankly, telling us all your troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope). Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Are you making as much off your farm as you ought? No doubt you are making all you can. The trouble is the land costs too much. It takes too much money to buy a big farm, and so you are trying to make a living on a small farm, or perhaps you are renting one and paying a good share of what you raise, in rent. Wouldn't it be better to go where the price of good land is so little that you can own a big farm—where every acre of the ground is working for you and you raise is paying you good profits?

There are thousands of acres of fertile land in the Southwest along the line of the Cotton Belt Route that can be bought for from \$3 to \$10 an acre. This land is increasing in value each year. SEE THE SOUTHWEST AT SMALL COST. A trip to the Southwest would convince your best interests lay in settling there. The trip can be made at very little expense. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month you can purchase a round trip ticket to any point in the Southwest on or via the Cotton Belt Route at very low rates. Stop-overs will be allowed for you to examine any locality you are interested in.

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MAGAZINE SECTION.

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, KY., MAY 4, 1906.

Pages 1 to 4.

MISS HELEN CANNON.

One of the First Ladies of Official Society at National Capital.

She Often Graciously Presides at War Councils of the Nation's Chiefs.—Democratic in Manner and a Famous Housekeeper.

The distinction of being the best-posted woman in America on politics and statecraft, is generally accorded to Miss Helen Cannon, daughter of the Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives. Speaker Cannon who is genial and democratic in manner, is a man of many close friendships, but no one is so close to him as his only unmarried daughter who has presided over his household since the death of his wife, many years ago.

Miss Cannon emphatically disproves the theory that a woman cannot keep a secret. As the confidante of the official, who, next to the President, is the most powerful man in the United States, she probably learns more of what is going on "behind the scenes"

When Congress is not in session, Miss Cannon is mistress of her father's home at Danville, Illinois. There, as in Washington, she is always prepared for company, for the Speaker's married daughter with her children, spends much time at the Cannon home, and relatives and friends always feel free to "drop in" at almost any time.

Official Feminine Calls.

In the social life of the national capital, Miss Cannon occupies, by virtue of her father's position, a unique position. Possibly not all our readers are aware of the many unwritten laws that govern the exchange of calls between women whose husbands or fathers occupy prominent positions at Washington. For instance, official etiquette prescribes that the wife of a newly elected Senator or Representative must make the first call upon the wives of all those Congressmen who are her husband's seniors in service. Miss Cannon, however, in accordance with these same unwritten laws, is not compelled to make a "first call" upon any ladies in Washington, save the wife of the President and the wife of the Vice President. All this fuss as to who shall call first may appear ridiculous to persons who are not brought in contact with life at our seat of government, and possibly Miss Cannon who is thoroughly democratic may re-

ICEBERG IN DELAWARE.

Huge Mountain of Ice Towed From Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

The Strenuous Work of a Tug's Crew—One of the Strangest and Perhaps the Most Valuable Prize Ever Taken by a Ship.

In order that the city of Philadelphia might be rescued from an ice famine a powerful ocean-going tug has accomplished the almost impossible feat of capturing a huge iceberg, and towing it into port. Never in the world's history has this wonderful achievement been duplicated, and contrasted with it the fascinating exploits recounted by the marine historian Sinbad, the sailor, appear commonplace and trivial.

With its mountain of ice in tow, the tug passed up the Delaware River creating consternation among the floating world on the stream, as observers could not imagine other than that the floating mountain was being driven up the bay by some freak of wind and current, to the great danger of shipping. Its approach was responsible for some frenzied telegraphing, which threw the shipping interests into a panic. Orders were issued to hold up the sailing of every vessel due to leave, and messages were dispatched to lower Delaware station to intercept several out-bound steamers and warn them to seek anchorage out of the berg's path.

Maritime Interests Excited.

For several hours maritime interests were intensely excited by the unheeded presence of an iceberg in the bay. Later, when the true story of the wonderful feat was flashed over the wire, it seemed so utterly incredible that the excitement, if anything, was increased. It was not until one of the fastest tugs in the harbor had steamed down the bay and wired verification of the story that the panic was allayed.

Only the providential co-operation of the winds and tides, and the most favorable weather conditions enabled the tug to accomplish the feat. In spite of the almost inconceivable risks attendant upon the berg's capture, not a member of the tug's crew was injured.

Two Men Frost-Bitten.

Two men suffered from bad frost-bites, but this was due to their own carelessness in braving the arctic temperature in the berg's vicinity without proper clothing. Their experience was a warning to the rest of the crew, and when the tug with the prize passed the Breakwater every man aboard was muffled as if for a Peary relief expedition.

The length of the iceberg was 500 feet, and it is estimated that it will yield fully 500,000 tons, which is nearly sufficient to make up the shortage in ice crop due to the mild winter. The work of cutting up the mountain of ice will have to be pushed because of the rapidity with which it will melt under the spring sunshine.

The monster berg was captured off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. It was made fast at great risk by the daring men on the tug, who, in small boats tied staunch ropes around the mountain of ice, and then laid a long towline from the tug and, with grappling hooks, secured a fastening which held firm after several attempts had resulted in failure. The crew of the tug will share in the money the prize will yield. As icebergs are broken off portions of glaciers, the ice yielded will be of good quality.

School Garden Education.

Every child likes to play in the mud and dirt, to make sand houses and caves, mud pies, and even to plant a garden, breaking off the twigs of trees and pulling weeds, which are carefully planted and watered, furnishing diversion and pleasure for the day. It is an easy matter to direct the youthful mind a little further along this line and interest it in a real miniature garden. It is not an untried theory, but a fact, abundantly proven in all the large and many of our small cities. Philadelphia has what are called "Municipal Gardens;" Boston has a dozen "School Gardens;" Chicago, Detroit, Washington, Cleveland, Los Angeles, in fact, almost all cities have successfully worked out either the school garden or the vacant lot cultivation idea, two separate propositions, it is true, but closely allied. The school garden idea opens up an easy and agreeable avenue to what proves more of a diversion than a task to the young. New York has only one such farm garden, but on its one or two acres, the children plant and raise both flowers and vegetables, while in an extemporized cook-house they prepare the vegetables for the table and enjoy the flavor of the fruits of their labor. Besides this instruction in the culinary art, a bedroom in miniature furnishes an opportunity for the girls to learn how to care for rooms. In Philadelphia the relation of the municipal gardens and the schools is intimate. But to see this idea worked out, it is in Boston. There, a private organization known as the School Garden Association, for six years or more has been developing little centers where the children delight to plant and cultivate, furnishing object lessons of the utility of such work which it is hoped, may lead to its addition to the school curriculum, and with this idea in mind these school gardens are located quite generally on land adjacent to school-houses, some of the regular school teachers gladly acting the part of instructors. The effect upon the little workers in these plots is in every way happy and should lead to their more general use.

MADE FORTUNE IN WORMS.

Maine Florist Returns to Sweden After Breeding Bait.

By far the most popular bait for all kinds of fishing in Maine are living earthworms, which have the odor of the ground about them and which seem to be choice tidbits, not only for trout and landlocked salmon, but also for pickerel, perch, black bass and, indeed, every species of food fish that swims in fresh water. As the Maine soil is deficient in humus and lacking in decaying vegetable matter, angle worms are not plentiful.

More than ten years ago Carl Beers, a florist of Bangor, went into the business of rearing earthworms for the purpose of selling them to the local fishermen, as well as for shipment to Boston. He imported a breed of dark purple worms from Belgium, which were prolific breeders, though coarse and strong flavored, and later he secured a box of giant angieworms from India. In the course of a few years he was able to supply live worms by the million to his customers.

Those shipped to Boston were sold in job lots of 75 cents a pound. To the home customers he sold worms of average size for 10 cents a dozen. Though his green house was a small one, and though his trade in flowers was never extensive, he made money rapidly from the sale of worms, until last year, when he retired and went to his old home in Sweden, a wealthy man.

Sidney Cook, of Presque Isle, the inventor of several diving appliances used by men who work in deep waters, was the next man to attract attention as a public benefactor in the bait line. Mr. Cook says his invention was made possible through having watched the Indians of Canada when they sought worms for bait.

"All earthworms come to the surface at night," said he, "and feed on the grasses and rotting leaves near the entrance to their burrows. While the worms were busy eating, the Indians of Canada had a habit of dragging a blanket with its under side smeared with bird lime along the surface of the land, thus picking up the fat worms together with sticks and lumps of earth and small pebbles."

"After dredging the land for a time the Indians carried the blanket to the camp, picked off the worms, and added another coating of bird lime. Though I have been praised very much for my invention, it is not mine by rights, as I gained the idea from Indians."

NIAGARA FALLS IN DANGER.

Joint Resolution in Congress For Their Preservation.

Proposal to Unite With Canada in an Effort to Stop Further Depredations Which Will Destroy the Scenic Grandeur.

At last the national law-makers have come to a realizing sense of the danger which threatens Niagara Falls, the most beautiful of all the world's natural wonders.

By a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives the International Commission, created under the River and Harbor Act of 1902, was requested to report to Congress, at an early day, what action was, in their judgment, necessary and desirable to prevent the further depletion of water flowing over Niagara Falls and were further directed to exert, in conjunction with the members of said Commission representing the Dominion of Canada, if practicable, all possible efforts for the preservation of the falls in their natural condition.

Report of Committee.

This Commission promptly reported that if any benefit was to be derived by legislation, immediate action was necessary and outlined a plan which it believed would have the desired effect, providing Canada would unite with this government in curbing the greed of promoters and speculators.

The report says, in part: "As a step in that direction we recommend that legislation be enacted which shall contain the following provisions, viz:

"The Secretary of War to be authorized to grant permits for the diversion of 28,500 cubic feet of water per second, and no more, from the waters naturally tributary to Niagara Falls. * * * All other diversions of water which is naturally tributary to Niagara Falls to be prohibited, except such as may be required for locks in navigation of canals."

The foregoing prohibition to remain in force two years, and then to become the permanent law of the land, if, in the meantime the Canadian government shall have enacted legislation prohibiting the diversion of water which is naturally tributary to Niagara Falls in excess of 36,000 cubic feet per second."

Dependent on Canada.

It will be noted that unless the British government unites with this country in its effort to save the natural

remedy for the evil which is being done, and one which is not dependent on Canadian co-operation. This remedy could be accomplished by New York State alone, and would be to so deepen the river channel south of Goat Island, between that island and the New York State bank, that the American Falls would divide with the Horseshoe whatever water was not diverted from its natural bed. The Treaty of Ghent places the American boundary at a point well out into the deep part of the river channel and affords ample opportunity to make necessary excavations.



(From sketch in Ladies' Home Journal.)

HOW THE AMERICAN FALLS MIGHT APPEAR IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

If anything is to be accomplished in the matter it is necessary to act at once, for if more corporations obtain control of the water rights it will be impossible for either the nation or New York State to repurchase them without an absolutely enormous expenditure of money.

Lack of Interest.

It is certainly to be regretted that the American people have so long neglected the most beautiful fall of water in the world, and have allowed any part of it to be converted to private gain or corporate greed.

Even now, in the face of all that has been said and written on the subject, there seems to be an attitude of half-heartedness on the part of the people to act, which is well illustrated by the fact that Senator L'Hon-modien, of the New York State legislature, has asked the Senate to kill his bill restricting the taking of water from Niagara River above the falls for power purposes and says in defense of his action, "I cannot find any sentiment in favor of protecting Niagara Falls, and I'm tired of being attacked on the subject of my bills relating to this subject."

MAMMOTH INCUBATOR.

A Hatching Machine That Does the Work of One Thousand Setting Hens.

The largest incubator in the world, with a capacity of 15,000 eggs, has just been completed by W. P. Hall of Pembroke, N. Y. It is 102 feet long, and 4 feet 4 inches wide. Partitions divide it into 100 compartments, each accommodating two trays. The trays have wire bottoms, and hold 75 eggs each. To fill this incubator a single tin with common—not thoroughbred—eggs would require an expenditure of \$6,000, for eggs of the requisite freshness would cost forty cents a dozen. As one hen covers fifteen eggs for hatching, the incubator does the work of 1,000 fowls, or has the capacity of one hen sitting constantly for nearly ten years.

The incubator is heated by means of a coil of eight steam pipes passing over the top of the egg chamber on one side and returning on the other. These pipes are connected, at one end of the structure, to a water tank and heater. The water flowing through the pipes is heated to exactly the right temperature, a thermostat attached to the stove opening and closing the drafts to make this possible. The only attention required by the heater is supplying it with coal night and morning. The thermostat is an expansion tank, 10 by 18 inches, which stands over the heater. The tank is filled with oil, in which is a float. As the heat of the furnace warms the water, the water in the jacket surrounding the heater expands, and the float in the oil rises. This movement closes a throttle attached to the floatarm, and shuts the draft of the heater; another lever at the same time opens the cold-air draft of the furnace. In this way the temperature is regulated automatically, with extremely little variation, the eggs being kept at 102 degrees F.

A second novel feature is that the heat of the eggs is regulated by raising or lowering them in the egg chamber, which is nearly a foot high inside, burlap separating it from the pipes. The egg trays rest on double frames hinged by galvanized arms or levers. As the chicks develop, the trays are lowered on these supports, the first drop being made in six days, and others at intervals, until, on the twenty-first day, the trays are resting on the bottoms of the chambers. All infertile eggs are tested out on the seventh day.

Mr. Hall built small incubators at first, but the bill for forty of his small incubators, with 8,000 eggs capacity, was \$150 for a season, while a large incubator was run three months at an expense of less than \$3 for coal.



MISS HELEN CANNON.

DAUGHTER OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

in official life than any other member of her sex, yet never so much as once has she let her tongue slip when "mum" was the word, and this is more than can be said of some men of exalted position.

Moreover, Speaker Cannon's confidence in his daughter's discretion and common sense is shared by the leaders in the lower house of Congress who have occasion to confer frequently with the presiding officer. Many of these confidential confabs are held at the unpretentious vine-covered brick house which constitutes Speaker Cannon's Washington home, and many times a newcomer at such a conference has been surprised to see the wheel horses of our national legislature freely telling state secrets before the hostess.

Joy of Good Cooking.

Incidentally it may be noted that Miss Cannon is largely responsible for so many of these political star chamber sessions being held at the Cannon residence instead of in the Speaker's private office at the Capitol or somewhere else. Few readers of this need be told that the average man sets great store by good cooking, and the popularity won by Senator Hanna's famous "hash breakfasts" goes to prove that the President and other high officials of the nation are no exception to the masculine rule.

Well, just here one has a hint as to the magnet which helps to draw many men of affairs to the Speaker's home instead of to his office. Miss Cannon is a splendid housekeeper, and is an expert in preparing or superintending the preparation of those plain, wholesome dishes which never fail to make a hit with men who are weary of hotel cooking. In things to eat, as in dress, Speaker Cannon does not go in for much in the way of "frills," but no man who knows what is in store for him ever declines an invitation to dine at his house.

gard it in that light too, but the fact remains that the enforcement of such recognition is due the dignity of her father's position, and she is too good a politician not to insist upon the Speaker of the House enjoying all the prestige which is due him. Should Mr. Cannon one day be President of the United States, as is by no means impossible, his daughter will by reason of her kindness and democracy, make an ideal First Lady of the Land.

URGES EASY SPELLING.

Supreme Court Justice Joins With Other Well-Known Men—Carnegie Gives Fund to Aid Cause.

Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court is deeply interested in the adoption of a scientific regulation of English spelling.

Justice Brewer is a member of the board of which Brander Mathews, of New York, is chairman. About 750 have agreed to adopt for customary use in their own personal correspondence the following twelve simplified spellings, heretofore recommended and used by the National Educational Society, namely, program, catalog, decalog, prolog, demagog, pedagog, tho, altho, thoro, thorefore, thru and thruout.

In May and June, 1905, many distinguished scholars, literary men, and scientists signed the promise, and now the committee has been permanently organized, under the name of the Simplified Spelling Board. Funds adequate for the purpose have been given by Andrew Carnegie, the justice thinks, to the amount of \$15,000, the income of which is to be devoted to the interests of the organization.

Among the members of the board are E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska; David J. Brewer, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Andrew Carnegie, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Dean Howells, Prof. Lowmbsbury of Yale, Prof. James of Harvard, Benjamin E. Smith, editor of the Century Magazine, W. H. Ward, editor of the Independent, and Andrew D. White.



Already the Scenery Around the Falls is Marred by Power Plants.

The American Falls Threatened to be Destroyed by Water Diversion.

The only change I have made is to go out with a light giving forth a violet color and allowing it to shine for a few minutes upon the land to be visited with the smeared blanket. Most lights frighten earthworms and drive them underground, which is the reason why they feed in the dark, but a light that carries a blue or a violet blue shade seems to soothe the creatures and makes them careless of danger.

"Or perhaps the worms are hypnotized by the strange glare and cannot get away. That is the way a dash lamp acts upon deer at night, and I think a deer should know as much as an angieworm."

IN ROCKEFELLER'S CLASS.

Chief Quannah Parker, of the Comanches, has all the great man's horror of the camera. While waiting for a train at Stanton, Okla., a young man began making photographs of him. The Indian grew angry, opened his pocket knife, and threw it at the camera man. As this did not deter the latter, Parker went indoors, took a revolver from his valise, and started on the warpath. The police had to disarm him.

J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, and others doubtless have sent messages of approval to the big Comanche.

beauty of Niagara Falls little can be accomplished, and from past experience it seems more than doubtful that such will be the case. In the matter of the international boundary and the seal controversy, Canada certainly did not show an over friendly spirit and there is no reason to assume that her attitude has changed in the least, but it would seem probable that she will use all her great influence with the mother country to defeat any friendly agreement that might be proposed.

This conclusion of Canada's probable attitude is not reached entirely on account of any unfriendly feeling, but because of two very important facts: one of these is the greater width and depth of the channel on the Canadian side, which would insure a splendid flow over the Horseshoe Falls after the American side is entirely dry.

It is asserted that Ontario Province now receives from the Commissioners of Queen Victoria Niagara Park, a minimum annual rental of \$80,000 for the water rights granted there, and when the plants for which these grants were made are in full operation, the annual rentals to the government will amount to over \$300,000.

It is further asserted that additional water could be granted by Canada which would produce an annual rental of another \$300,000, and still not seriously affect the Canadian side of the Falls, while the American Falls would be entirely drained long before this enormous rental was due.

There would seem, however, to be a

THE "IMMORTAL J. N."

Most Picturesque of Characters Goes to Asylum.

As a Boy He Could Speak Thirteen Languages—Mind Unhinged by a Great Criminal Trial—Has Been Insane Fifty Years.

Jacob Newman Free, "the immortal J. N.," has reached the end of his travels. He was finally adjudged insane, and will spend the remainder of his days in the State Hospital of Toledo. He is now seventy-eight years old.

Thus passes a character known in every sizable town in every State in the West. For more than half a century he lived as the birds live. No town or State could claim him as its own. In each he was at home and among friends. It is his claim, and it is not disputed, that he knows more people personally than any other living man.

For fifty years he has travelled up and down and across the country, riding free on nearly every railroad, and living without expense in the best hotels, the towns he visited, afforded.

D. H. on Every Railroad.

Still in his possession are a hundred slips reading "Good for J. N." His most treasured possession is a slip of paper signed by the leading officials of many of the biggest railroads in the country. It reads: "The immortal J. N.," pass him forever. Good on all roads from now until doomsday."

Hotel men in the towns he visited did as much. He was never known to have more than a few cents at a time, but in the fifty years of his wanderings few landlords have been bold enough

UNIQUE STREET RAILWAY.

In Which the Horse and the Passenger Ride Together—Owned by a Woman.

If the spirits of the poor, departed car horses are allowed to return to the land of the living, they must chuckle (if car horse spirits do such an unseemly thing) when they witness one of their kind standing on the back platform of a street car, meditatively chewing a straw and "viewing the landscape o'er" as the car merrily glides on its way into the town. But that is a spectacle that presents itself many times a day just outside the great city of Denver, Colorado.

A short line of street railroads called the Cherrilyn Line, leads from one of the city terminals to the little town of Cherrilyn. It ascends gradually from the city, and its motive power, an ancient and decrepit specimen of the genus "car horse" creeps slowly up the hill, stopping frequently for breath. Once at the top however, his labors are over for the time being. He is unhitched from the car, and proceeds to make himself comfortable. When the hour of departure is reached the driver gives the car a gentle shove and the whole outfit goes spinning down the hill to its starting point.

The Cherrilyn Line is owned and controlled by Mrs. George H. Bogue, of Denver, who claims that it is the only all-gravity system in the world. There was a similar line operating in southern California a few years ago, so the claim to that distinction may be disputed. Be that as it may, however, it is one of the sights of Denver—a street car on which both horse and passengers ride.

The rolling stock of this road—represented by the single car—is not exactly up to date in style or finish. It is shabby and worn, and the rear platform, not originally designed as a stable, droops disconsolately. The

ONLY WOMAN SHIP KEEPER.

Sackett Harbor Navy Yard in charge of Woman.

Some Member of Present Keeper's Family Has Been Stationed Here Since Navy Yard Was Established Many Years Ago.

Women are steadily encroaching upon the occupations of men, and now another position heretofore filled by a man has gone to one of the fairer sex. The charge and care of a government naval establishment, almost forgotten, has been turned over to her, and for the first time in the history of the American navy a woman has the rank of "ship keeper."

The woman is Mrs. Albert H. Metcalfe. She has been placed in charge of the navy yard at Sackett Harbor, N. Y., on Lake Ontario not far from the St. Lawrence, and will receive a salary of \$365 a year.

Albert H. Metcalfe, keeper of the yard since 1868, died recently, and his position was given to his widow. The Sackett Harbor Navy Yard is not a big establishment. It consists of an acre and a half of ground, on which there are half a dozen small buildings and a few guns used in the war of 1812.

Once Prominent Place.

It used to be a prominent place, and shortly after the close of the war a ship-of-the-line, then the biggest type of war craft built, equivalent of the first-class battleships of modern times, was planned, and the building begun at Sackett Harbor. The vessel was to have been the New Orleans.

The work progressed slowly, however, and was finally abandoned, but the hull of the big vessel remained up on the stocks. Away back, probably along in the '40's or '50's, a man named Metcalfe was appointed ship keeper. In 1868 he died, and his son, Albert H., succeeded him in the position. Some years ago all that was left of what was to have been the New Orleans was torn down; but the position and title of the keeper remained.

Keeper for Thirty-eight Years.

Albert H. Metcalfe watched the government belongings around Sackett Harbor for thirty years, and then died. During all the years the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has regularly submitted an estimate of \$365, to Congress for the annual salary of the "ship keeper" at Sackett Harbor, and that is probably the only place where the name "ship keeper" appears in an official way on the records.

WAS A REAL MAGICIAN.

A Bostonian was praising the other day the astronomical and literary work of Percival Lowell.

"Before the last eclipse," he said, "Mr. Lowell observed to an old colored man whom he liked:

"George, if you will watch the chickens out at your place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock you will see them all go to roost."

"Hi, hi," George laughed. "Dat's a good joke!"

"He thought, you see, that Mr. Lowell was fooling him. But, sure enough, when 11 o'clock came the next morning the sun darkened and the chickens did go to roost. George was amazed. He sought Mr. Lowell out and said:

"'Wot you done tole me wuz true, sah. Mah chickens went to roost, sah, jist laik you said dey would.'"

"'Yes, George, I suppose they did,' the astronomer returned.

"'How long, sah, did you know 'bout dis?' asked George.

"'Oh, a long time George.'"

AUTOMOBILE SKATING.

Skates Run by Storage Battery Strapped to Man's Waist.

Recent cable descriptions of automobile skating in Paris have been verified. Alphonse Constantini, an Italian who lives in Paris, has been making many successful experiments with his new form of automobile skates which he invented.

The apparatus consists of two four-wheeled skates each operated by an air-cooled motor of 1 1/2 horse power capacity.

A small tank containing gasoline, sufficient for a 46 mile run is strapped



about the skater's waist. Attached to the tank are the ignition battery, the throttle lever and the spark control.

A speed of 31 miles an hour can be attained and diminished by means of the throttle lever which the skater holds in his left hand. It is claimed that almost any hill can be climbed.

HELPS BURGLAR TO ROB WEALTHY WIFE.

"I had no trouble gettin' into the house," said the reformed burglar in a reminiscent mood. "It was one of the old fashioned kind which had not been modernized, and a 4-year-old could have opened the windows. The female party that owned the house had the reputation of being mighty rich and sunthin' of a miser, so I thought there might be good pickin' for me in the way of old silver and the like. She had married a young man about a year before my visit who was known to be sunthin' of a high roller.

"The first room I struck that seemed promising was the dinin' room filled up with massive mahogany furniture like they don't build now-a-days. I had no trouble in openin' the sideboard, where I found a few real silver spoons and a blamed lot o' plated trash that wasn't worth carryin' away. I was just about to leave the room when out flashed an electric light and I found myself starin' at the barrel of a pistol. A young reeler in pajamas held the gun and his hand didn't shake a bit. He had a business look in his eye, so when he told me to throw up my hands I done so without no argument.

"'How much of a haul have you made?' he asked pleasantly. I told him only a few spoons, and that it was a low-down trick to pinch a man who hadn't got enough to pay for his trouble.

"He acknowledged there was a loss on me, and then asked me if I was a amateur, or could I blow up a safe without rousin' the neighborhood. 'If you have the materials with you to crack a safe,' says he, 'why, you an' me'll divide the spoils.'"

"I acknowledged that I had come prepared to open anything in the hardware line, and then with his gun pointed, he backed me out of the room to one adjoinin' where there was a safe in the wall. Then he told me to go to work and sat down in a chair with his pistol turned my way.

"Well, sir, to make the story short, I opened that safe with this pelican superintendin' the job. There was wads o' long green in a tin box that would choke a cow, likewise diamonds and other shiners. The boss o' the business sorts 'em over careful, and when the box was clean empty he hands me over some old breastpins and napkin rings and a baby's silver mug and told me that that was my share, while he pockets the rest as calm as ye please.

"Now, then, about face and don't kick, for this run is likely to go off," says he, and heads me back to the window through which I'd entered. 'Git through there, and be quick about it, son,' he says, and then, as if to add insult to injury, gives me a push that sent me flyin' inter the back yard ready to choke with rage."

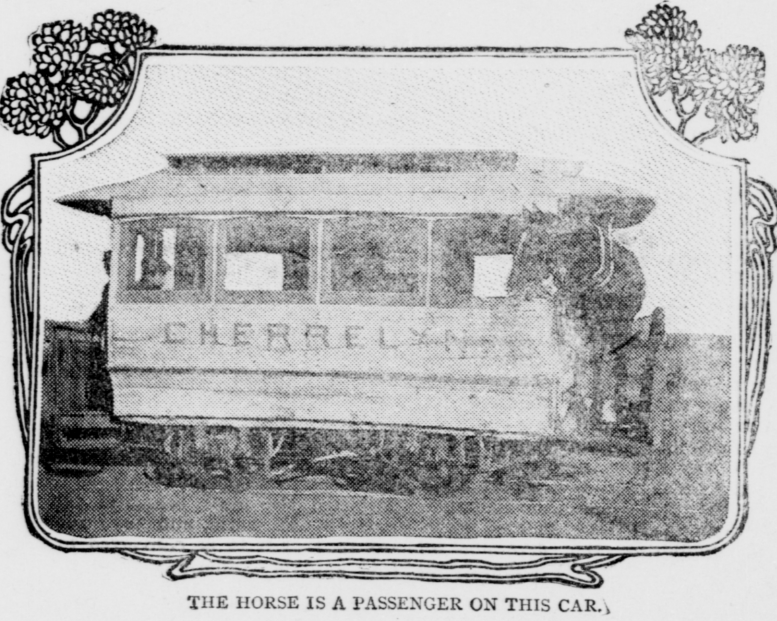
The reformed burglar here uttered some very unreformed profanity as the picture of that night rose to memory.

"When I'd got on me feet I heard a pistol go off in the house an' a yell for help and knowed who done it. There was nothing for me to do but light out. It seems that young man was the old party's husband. She'd kept him short of funds and he took this chance to get even. Now, did ye ever hear a meaner job played on a hard working man than he played on me?"

VERY BAD BREAD.

Senator Clay, of Georgia, told the following story to a number of his colleagues in the Senate cloak room a few days ago:

"Sam Jones, the evangelist, was holding meetings in my home town last summer in the open air. His subject for the particular evening of which I speak was 'Death.' He had been preaching some fifteen or twenty minutes when he reached the climax of his theme with 'My Friends, think of it. Think of it, I say. And you not prepared to die. At my every breath a soul drops dead.' Then a small boy away back in the rear exclaimed, 'Why don't you chew cloves?'"



THE HORSE IS A PASSENGER ON THIS CAR.

to present him with a bill. It is recorded that a hotelkeeper once offered to throw off half the bill when he learned his guest's identity. "The immortal J. N.," glared at the landlord then, declaring he would allow no one to outdo him in generosity, and said he would throw off the other half.

He seldom stopped in cities of more than 10,000 population, believing that in the large cities his personality would be lost. There are few newspaper offices in the country outside of the largest cities where he is not well known. Some years ago he travelled all over the country ransacking the files of newspapers for his own obituary. He has been reported dead more than once.

He is an apostle of "truth," "pressure," and keeper of the "secret of the veil." For forty years he has been promising to "lift the veil" and put "on the pressure."

Wherever he stopped in the course of his migrations his first announcement was that men called him crazy, and that he was about "to put the pressure on." This "pressure" was some mysterious force which he alone, he believed, prevented from crushing out of existence all the life of this continent.

No one has ever doubted that he was insane. He himself boasted of it. But his is an insanity that up to now inspired only friendship and sympathy. But behind his insanity and his fifty years of aimless wandering over the country is a tragic story.

Mind Unhinged by Elow.

In his youth he was an infant phenomenon. At four years of age he read almost all of the Bible, and during his teens he acquired a reading and speaking knowledge of no less than thirteen languages. During the gold craze in '49 he went West and started a stage line. Within two years he had accumulated a fortune of \$50,000. A partner robbed him, and then "J. N." moved back to Ohio and began the study of law. Within a few years he stood at the top of the bar of Cincinnati.

One day he was defending a murderer in whose innocence he strongly believed. As a result of his eloquence the man was acquitted. The same day his client confessed that he was guilty. "J. N." rushed back to the courtroom and started to explain, but the strain and excitement had been too much for him. He was stricken with apoplexy. Within a short time he recovered his physical health, but never his mental poise.

HAS STUDIED STANDARD OIL.

There is the making of a most valuable servant of the trusts in South Orange in the form of a small boy whose name does not appear. Believing he had killed seven-year-old Loretta Smith, a pupil of the Columbia public school, whom he knocked senseless with a snowball, a small boy, who escaped before his identity could be ascertained, hired a negro boy for 5 cents to assume all blame for the tragedy. The girl was more frightened than hurt.

Mr. Bryan's daughter has taken to writing plays, Senator Tillman is writing a book, and Congressman Longworth is accused of writing topical songs. By next November we may have very little left to be thankful for.

INDIANS RAID THE TREASURY.

A band of Osage Indians has looted the United States Treasury of \$300,000. The loot was permitted by the authorities, for the Red Men had the law on their side, the money being the expenses they were allowed by the Indian Commissioner in making the trip to Washington from their reservation. Each Osage was allowed \$66 by the Commissioner. They filed into the Treasury Building, a few weeks ago, silent as oysters and presented their order. They got their money and left the department without uttering a word—only a few grunts. The names they signed or indicated by mark were well worth the money and were as follows:

O-o-lah-wah-lah; P. Deerheart; Bacon Rim; Ne-ke-wah-tian-ka; O-lah-bah-moie; Nun-tah-wah-hur; Arthur Bonnicastle, and Eve's-Tall-Chief.



THE RAID ON THE TREASURY.

DO RATS HAVE SOULS?

In the course of a lecture before the Psychotherapeutic Society, Dr. Ward announced that Prof. Elmer Gates, of Washington, D. C., who has been experimenting with light rays, had found about five octaves above violet a form of wave similar to x-rays, but different in some respects.

Under these rays living objects throw a shadow which exists as long as there is life in the animate object. A live rat was placed in a hermetically sealed tube and held in the path of the rays in front of a sensitized screen. So long as the rat was alive it threw a shadow. When it was killed it became suddenly transparent after a certain length of time.

"Here," said the lecturer, "there was a strange phenomenon. At the very instant the rat became transparent, a shadow of exactly the same shape was noticed to pass as it were out of and beyond the glass tube and vanish as it passed upward on the sensitized screen."

"Did you know dey would go to roost a year ago?"

"Yes, fully a year ago."

"Well, dat beats all," said George, in an awed voice. "Dem chickens wuzn't hatched a year ago."—Saturday Evening Post.

CURE FOR SEASICKNESS.

Electric Current Used to Quiet Nerves of the Sufferers.

Those who have been prostrated by the heave and the chop-chop of ocean vessels will be glad to learn that a sure cure for seasickness is promised. The ship physician of the Hamburg-American liner Patricia has found by experiments conducted on the last voyage of the ship that a simple electric vibration chain does the work, and so successfully did he demonstrate this to the satisfaction of the ship's officers



The Conflict

FROM NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS
Compiled by Wm. R. Mackrill.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

James Adams, graduate of West Point, and European representative of American manufacturers, is in Paris at the opening of the war between France and Germany. He engages in an air ship reconnaissance for the French and narrowly escapes capture by the Germans. The air ship is wrecked at the Chateau Lagunay. Adams is rescued, and is nursed by the Count's daughter, Aimee, with whom he falls in love. The Germans advance and take the Chateau for headquarters. Adams reaches him Aimee against insult by Col. Griemman and is knocked down by the Kaiser. Fearing treatment as a French sympathizer he enters a regiment of Hussars, under his friend Col. Lowenberg. A spy is captured and turns out to be Latour, a Parisian friend of Adams. Arrangements are made for Aimee to be taken away to the home of her cousin. The German army moves west, leaving Griemman in charge of the Chateau, while Adams and his regiment ambush a French column. Report reaches him that Aimee has left, taking with her Latour, the spy. Griemman goes in pursuit with orders to shoot. Adams and a Sergeant Fleischmann steal an automobile and go to defend Aimee.

CHAPTER IV.

I suddenly found myself riding among a great concourse of mounted officers. To left and to right, through the fields, the regiments were pushing ahead. At intervals groups of officers left the front and struck out toward the northwest, joining their troops. And as we settled down to a steady trot, Lowenberg explained to me the movement of the German army.

The bulk of the German army lay at this time between the Meuse and the confluence of the Aire and the Aisne rivers. These two streams run in a bold, precipitous direction, and almost parallel, for some fifty miles, being nowhere more than ten miles apart. Between them, and extending for perhaps thirty miles, lies the Forest of Argonne, a rugged and densely wooded area, consisting mainly of a single line of irregular hills, varying in height, and ending at the river junction in a bold, precipitous escarpment. On the east the Aire, a rather small but deep stream, has, in the course of its centuries of flow, cut sharply into the hillsides. On the west, the hills slope gradually to the Aisne, forming a pleasant valley, from one to three miles wide, and under a high state of cultivation. At the foot of the escarpment, and extending northward, following generally the course of the river.

According to the main plan of invasion, the Germans intended to skirt the northern end of the Argonne Forest, cross the Aisne at its junction with the Aire, and proceed west to Reims. The French were known to be moving slowly north from their great camp near Chalons-sur-Marne to bar the German advance, to assist in that operation a strong detachment, under General Messinier, was moving northwest from Bar-le-Duc, following the road through the Argonne Valley. This latter move was intended as a coup; but so perfect were the German sources of information that it became known on the second day. The Emperor issued orders for an immediate advance of the left wing, then resting south of the Chateau, and consisting entirely of heavy cavalry, to push directly west, cross the Argonne Forest, and fall upon the French column.

To Lowenberg, with his magnificent hussars, was assigned this important duty. In addition to his own command were three regiments of cuirassiers, three of mounted infantry, and two of lancers—in all about eight thousand men. These were well mounted and were armed with sabre, revolver, and a new magazine carbine, carrying sixteen shells of high power, each bullet being so constructed that upon leaving the barrel it split into five smaller bullets. The principal object of the attack, however, was panic and dispersal, rather than annihilation, as producing a more disastrous effect upon the main French army. An hour after midnight we reached the Aisne river which had been bridged some hours before by a pontoon corps. In the shadow of high Argonne hills it was in-

when I became conscious of a faint, rumbling sound to the south. I held my hand to my ear, straining to hear and interpret the sound. Fleischmann heard it at the same moment. He gripped my arm. "Listen," he said, "it is the French cannon coming north."

For some time we stood in attitudes of keen suspense. A breeze blew lightly from the south, rustling the leaves of the sound came again—a low, well-defined roll, as of heavy wheels on a hard road. For full a minute we heard it plainly; then it died away as the breeze fell.

"They are not less than five miles away," said Lowenberg. "God, how they creep! Well, let us move down."

We descended through the forest, and reaching the end of the woods worked south. After advancing a couple of miles they were formed and awaited the approach of the unsuspecting Germans. Scouts reported the road two hundred yards away. Later came the lancer skirmishers. They had seen the French—a division of cavalry followed by infantry and field batteries—twenty thousand men, more or less. They were covering about six miles an hour.

It was a trying wait. Lowenberg conferred with his officers, and I could but stand there beside Fleischmann, quivering with excitement. I wondered what I should do when the crisis arrived. I was armed with revolver and sabre, but I did not wish to fight, for I was friendly to the French. Yet I knew that the French would withdraw; that they would strike at me, and that I must strike back or go down.

Finally the clatter of hoofs sounded around a bend in the road, and then later the cavalry appeared. With helmets and trappings flashing in the pale moonlight they thundered by, a stream of horsemen a mile long, hurrying forward to meet a camp, for it lacked but two hours of daylight, and the troops were hungry after their night march.

A long interval of silence—then the tramp of infantry, steady and regular, like the throbbing of a great engine. As the sky lightened to a sickly, grayish yellow, they came in sight advancing in columns of four. We waited until they were well along in front of us. A mile of the column had passed. I saw Lowenberg draw his revolver—the critical moment had arrived.

Our front was easily half a mile long. We were in two lines, each line four men deep, with a space of ten yards between. The hussars formed the center, with Lowenberg, Fleischmann and myself close behind. As the shot rang out our whole line moved into the open field, broke into a trot, then into a gallop. Eight thousand German voices joined in one mighty cry of battle: "Hurrah, Preussens!" And again: "Hurrah, Preussens, Vorwaerts!"

Down we swept with thunder of hoofs. Cheer after cheer echoed back from the hills. Fifty yards—a hundred yards—the French were rallying around their standards, shouting and gesticulating in great confusion. Some leveled their rifles, and a patter of bullets angered the Germans, who opened with their carbines and let loose a hail of lead.

I can recall little of that mad rush. My horse was running away. I could not have held him if I would. The bullets fell thicker. The French were forming, kneeling at the roadside and firing as rapidly as they could work their guns. Others were running. Ah, it was no use either to run or to fire. That solid wall of men and horses, like an avalanche down the grassy hill. It brushed the French back; it flattened them; it crushed them into a mass of shrieking, cursing humanity. My horse reared and came down in their midst, his great hoofs crushing the skulls of two who were struggling to their feet. My very soul sickened at the horrid smash of iron on skull. On we went, straight through the seething mass of men, and wheeling sharply in the field beyond the road came back in another mad charge.

Suddenly Lowenberg's horse stumbled, wavered, and went down with a bullet in his brain. Fleischmann was at the left, fighting like a demon, his long heavy sabre playing havoc in the huddled groups of demoralized French. But as the Colonel sank with his steed Fleischmann clanked in, seized him by the collar, dragged him out

sonally to the Emperor, receiving his congratulations, and then he returned to his food and rest. But the surroundings were so novel and of such interest that I hunted up Fleischmann, the modest center of an enthusiastic group of admirers, and with him made a tour of the camp.

It was an enormous aggregation of men, and horses and apparatus of war. We rode for two hours, taking in the scenery and camps going to make up the greater. At every step I found evidences of organization and discipline in the highest degree of perfection. Every man had his place, and his place was his duty. Through his staff, the Emperor was in constant touch with his troops. It mattered not at what hour an inquiry might arise as to ammunition, rations, health, spirit, of any given number of his men: the answer, exact and accurate, was before him in an incredibly short space of time. The telephone was relied on for communication, and wires were always up and working where needed. The field hospitals, admirably equipped, were close behind. The engineers worked almost without orders, seeming to discern the need in advance.

The commissariat, too, was above criticism. Your German soldier is an enormous eater, caring more about quantity than quality. Nothing irritates him so much as hunger and thirst; in which circumstance he furnishes the most unpublishing contrast to the French soldier, who is always pent and almost cheerfully under such privations. But here no man could complain of a shortage of food or drink, nor of lack of variety. The countless wagons, loaded with supplies for men and animals, impressed me constantly. In truth, I thought, the army moves on its belly. Here is the proof.

Opposed to this discipline stood the French lack of preparation of which Latour had spoken. The French soldier is a free lance, common report that some fatal shortcoming would show out at the critical moment. Perhaps this French characteristic, so well known, was responsible for the German cock-sureness. At any rate, there was no apprehension of failure. Every man in that vast army felt certain of success.

We crossed the great Verdun road an automobile corps passed, just arrived from a scouting expedition south. The cars were large and heavy, of high speed and great radius of action. All the vulnerable parts were armored, and adjustable metal shields extended around sides and front. They were American machines of the new Vinton type.

The Emperor's eyes were very cold, and his face stern. He sat at a small table in a lower room of the stone road-house where he had established temporary headquarters. Before him were heaped maps and papers. He acknowledged my salute and spoke to me harshly.

"What do you know of the spy, Latour?" I spoke cautiously. "Only that we were friendly in Paris, your majesty, and that he was sentenced to die this morning. I suppose he has paid the penalty."

For full half a minute the Emperor looked into my eyes. I knew he questioned my veracity.

"I have here a message from the chateau," he said finally. "It seems that your precious Mademoiselle Lagunay is playing tricks on us. She left this morning at daylight with her servants, and for a companion she carried—Latour. Griemman is after them with a squad of cavalry."

I stood there like one struck dumb. My astonishment and chagrin must have been evident, for the Emperor spoke less severely as he rose from his chair.

"For your sake," he said, "I have ordered that Mademoiselle be not harmed, though she has very flagrantly violated her parole; but I can not speak for what may happen if Griemman should encounter resistance. You may go."

Dismissed thus I could but stagger out into the sunlight where Fleischmann awaited me. God! What had she done? Latour added to escape in her carriage! Griemman in pursuit—that scoundrel, Griemman, whom I had so nearly disemboweled for insulting Aimee! Short shirt might she expect from him. He was justified in shooting every member of her party.

I told Fleischmann the facts. He swore fiercely. He had already joined me in my hate of Griemman.

"What will you do?" he asked.

"I don't know," I replied.

"But how? You can not go without permission of the devil. I ask permission of no man." I started for the corral, to get my horse. I was so blind with rage, that I nearly ran into a horse automobile standing in the road. Instantly I knew what to do.

Turned to the chauffeur-private. "This is the Vinton ranching. I see, I am looking agent for its sale. Let me see how it runs." The private saluted and stepped out. I leaped to the wheel seat. Jump in, Fleischmann, I said. Let me show you a perfect automobile.

The big sergeant obeyed, but hesitatingly, as though suspecting my ruse. I released

SCOFFS AT WHITE SQUAWS.

Educated Indian Says They Are Like the Red Man, As They Paint and Wear Feathers.

Johnny Mine, a Kickapoo linguist and philosopher, whose real name is Mah-me-quah-che-mah-ch-e-mah-n e t, and who can speak ten different languages, was in Washington recently in the interest of the Mexican branch of his tribe. He is said to be the most accomplished Indian linguist in the world, and withal is a well educated man. He has some rather uncomplimentary opinions about the white man's governmental methods, but he thinks the white man's wife is a person entirely above criticism.

"Not much difference between the white squaw and the red man," explained Johnny. "They both paint, white squaw with white paint, red brave with red paint. They both have to wear feathers when they're dressed up; Indian he wears eagle feathers, white squaw wears eagle feathers, white squaw wears eagle feathers, white squaw wears eagle feathers, white squaw wears eagle feathers."

NEEDED NO PROTECTOR.

"Maggie" Kline and her celebrated song of "Throw Him Down McCloskey" established a character of aggressiveness which has been followed by many persons. Miss Margaret Jordan of Brooklyn, and by the way a niece of the masculine "Maggie" followed her Aunt's teachings when she encountered Joseph Sowalsky, a middle-aged Sicilian who became too familiar in a street car a few weeks ago. The blood of the family asserted itself and she smote the "masher" a sound rap on the jaw. He was left in



MISS MARGARET JORDAN.

such a dazed condition that he made but feeble resistance to arrest.

When the case came up for trial the prisoner claimed that Miss Jordan and her companion had been flirting with him, which the ladies denied. The Judge who heard the case commented favorably upon the method of defense adopted by the lady, remarking that she was a brave girl to hit the masher the way she did.

USES FOR BAGS.

Don't throw away salt and flour bags when you have used or emptied from them the contents. Wash them out and tuck them in the drawer you consecrate to the thousand and one cloths needed for daily household tasks.

For dust cloths, or for polishing glass and silver—for all sorts of uses where a soft cloth is needed—they are as good as cloths especially bought and made up for the work, and much less trouble to prepare.

An occasional thrifty housewife finds more important uses for them. One woman, whose pennies are so scarce as to seem very few and far between, indeed, even using the larger sizes to make little rough-and-ready shirt waists for her two riotous boys. Being new stuff, it wears well.

But the saving of them for cloths and rags appeals to most of us who have the house purse to manage, and who know the immense drain that little things make.

INCREASE IN FALSE HAIR.

Where It Comes From and How It Is Handled—Great Care Required.

London is the point of distribution for most of the false hair which finds its way into the market. Within the last five years, it is stated, the wearing of false hair in one or other of the many artistic and clever forms in which it is now offered has advanced by leaps and bounds. A conversation with one of the leading artificers in this line elicited many interesting facts. He scorns hair from Chinese man or woman, deeming it fit only for the cheapest and most common of fringes, transformations, etc. The markets here and other good manufacturers of artificial hair frequent are mainly in Germany, Austria, France and Italy. The idea that girls selling their hair deprive themselves of all their tresses at once is, it seems, erroneous. A girl blessed with long, silky hair, and wishing to make money out of it, goes to the hair merchant and tells him exactly how much of it she will part with, or she divides the hair herself, and offers it to him, to be cut off. Sad to relate, the hair merchants, as a class, have the reputation of sharp, if not actually dishonest dealings, and they are so lacking in principle and sympathy that they invariably clip

PALISADE PATTERNS.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR SHIRT WAIST MODELS.

There are always a certain few designs which win for themselves widespread favor because of their practical attractiveness. Here is sketched one of the most popular models and one universally liked by those who have used it. The narrow tucks on the shoulders—gathered if preferred—are just right for a modish fullness and excellent set, while the yoke, which points down a bit in the center of the back, extends over the shoulders far enough to suggest shoulder straps, and hence breadth of line. The sleeve is the real shirt sleeve, with the narrow cuff fastened with links. This is the sleeve par excellence among the new shirt blouse models. Any reasonable material may serve for the waist, which is well adapted to tubbing. In the medium size, 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material are needed. 6182—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



6482

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ADDRESS

CITY and STATE

off more than their allowance, the girl having to submit. It is only from convents that the entire hair of a woman's head can be had, and the sale of the hair cut off a nun's head, when she takes the veil, is a valuable item in some convents' incomes.

Hair bought from the ordinary merchant of the class described is more often than not fraudulently weighted with grease and dirty matter, and frequently the purchaser loses about 30 per cent. before the hair is cleaned. The cost of thoroughly cleaning and working up this bought hair is enormous, and as only skilled workers can do it, the seller of the made up article must make about 50 per cent. on the price he gave to the merchant before he realizes any profit. It may ease the minds of ladies wearing artificial hair to know that the cleaning of the hair is thorough and effectually destroys any danger of disease from unhealthy germs. Every hair has to be fastened in, with the root up and the point down, as it grows on the head, or it will not lie smooth and even. The exact shade has to be matched from many different lots of hair and length and texture have also to be studied.

TURNS UP NOSE AT TITLES.

American Maid Disappoints Impetuous English Lords.—They had Awaited Miss Rhea Reed's Coming Eagerly.

By some mysterious agency, the coming of a great American heiress is always known among the many eligible and impetuous youth of London. So when Miss Rhea Reid, daughter of the "tin plate king," D. O. Reid, arrived at the Carlton Hotel, everyone was discussing the probability of the "tin plate king" being worth \$300,000,000.

Miss Reid, however, made no attempt to know anyone and confided to a friend that she had no hankering whatever after titles.

Her father, she says, is only anxious for her to marry the man of her choice. The few people who met her were fascinated with Miss Reid, who is tall, and has a lovely complexion.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Calcutta is the most populous city in India.

The Codex Alexandrinus, a book in the British Museum, is estimated to be worth \$1,500,000.

The Argentine Republic has a population of a little over five million and the exports from that country last year were \$62 per capita. The per capita of exports from the United States is only \$18.

Three hundred distinct lines of goods are manufactured in the city of Philadelphia. There are 16,000 separate manufacturing establishments. The total capital represented in these industries is \$500,000,000. They employ 300,000 wage earners and turn out \$650,000,000 worth of finished products every year.



486 F. P.

MILITARY FORM

Made of superior quality of Batiste, medium high bust, long on hips, full bias gore; hose supporters attached, price, \$1.00 per pair. If not for sale at your dealers, sent upon receipt of price by

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DEPT. 25.

PERFECTLY DEVELOPED WOMEN BEAUTIFUL WOMEN! YOUR FORM AND FIGURE MADE PERFECT.

I give the greatest beauty secret on earth free to all women. I will show you the way, it is very simple. My perfected, natural method of treatment will actually and permanently develop and enlarge the bust from 5 to 6 inches and give that swelling and rounded form, proportion of Nature—that sweet, soft, luscious, so attractive to all. Thin cheeks, neck and arms made plump and beautiful. Crow's feet, wrinkles from around the eyes and mouth are scientifically removed. Do not despair on account of age. Beauty of form, flexibility and clearness of the skin, free from wrinkles, and freshness of youth always follow the use of my perfected, natural treatment.

Whatever you may lack in the way of perfect form of figure, Nature will generously supply for you if you use my treatment, as it rigorously and positively stimulates the developing forces of Nature and makes plump and beautiful the flat and sunken places and creates the most fascinating and beautiful curves. My scientific method must not be confused with the many quick drugs and remedies, or creams, because it has a purely scientific basis in strict accordance with physiological and anatomical principles. It assures fair, fresh skin, rosy cheeks, beautiful shoulders, an ideal figure, even in the most hopeless cases. I absolutely guarantee satisfaction. My new book containing "Before and After" illustrations, and information how to develop yourself at home will be sent you free and prepaid. Address confidentially, Department 61, THE DELMAR ASSOCIATION, Delmar Building, 24 East 24th St., New York City.

"OUR ADVANCE LINE MOVED INTO THE OPEN FIELD."

tensely dark. I could not but feel the seriousness of my situation as we scrambled up through the dense woods. I thought of Aimee, and for a time heartily wished myself back in the chateau looking into her beautiful eyes and listening to the music of her voice. I knew, however, that at daylight she would be on her way to her cousin at Bethel, and by the time we reached the top of the ridge my interest in the approaching fight drove all other thoughts from my mind.

Following the usual methods, every precaution was taken to avoid unnecessary noise, and lancer scouts were sent south. Talking was permitted only in whispers. Even the horses seemed to understand the importance of silence, and forbore whinnying and stamping.

The hill sloped sharply away in front, and Lowenberg and I, standing in advance of the line, had an unobstructed view. Far below us the serpentine Aisne wound its way north, showing here and there in the moonlight like a silver ribbon. How peaceful was the scene, how almost holy; yet, ere a few hours could pass, hell would be let loose in that quiet valley.

As we stood talking, someone stooped up beside us and laid a hand on my shoulder. I turned and looked up into the bearded face of a giant. It was Fleischmann. He said that the Emperor had ordered him to enter us, to serve as a personal guard. He was a powerful man, with massive chest and shoulders. Six foot six he stood; and I doubt not could have picked us up. Lowenberg in one hand and me in the other, and heaved us over his head. Yet, heavily muscled as he was, he was quick of action. No one in the barracks could stand against him in a wrestling bout. I was glad to have him near.

Hardly had I greeted the big sergeant,

of the melee and passed on through, his hand fairly twice under his arm. A moment later Lowenberg was in the saddle and Fleischmann, sliding easily to the ground, had bounded upon the back of a huge riderless horse and was once more cutting and slashing, right and left.

Our division now separated and drove the frightened Infantrymen north and south. They had no chance to form nor even to load. They threw down their guns and fled—a mob, a rabble, every man for himself.

The attack then degenerated into merely a pursuit. The cavalry at the head of the column and the artillery at the rear became inextricably involved with the fleeing Infantrymen, and after a feeble attempt to stand joined in the flight to the river, which was wide and shallow. We pursued them for several miles in the direction of Chalons, not caring to overtake them, although our men did pepper them mercilessly with the new quinine bullets. Their loss of life was not heavy; but the ground was strewn with wounded, and with guns, knapsacks, belts, and equipment of every description. Such an utter demoralization I could not have imagined. Our success was complete.

A detail of two regiments was left to care for the dead and wounded of whom we had but few and to gather up and to bring to camp the abandoned equipment. It was eight o'clock when we started north to join the army. The sun was just peeping over the Argonne hills, and as the first ray struck the helmets of our cuirassiers I thought of Latour. I could imagine him standing there in the woods of the chateau, his broad back against a tree, a firing squad in front of him. I saw the rifles split their deadly venom. I saw him fall. Ah, my poor friend. Such is war!

We reached camp at noon, reported per-

the brake, opened the primary feed, and brought the lever back slowly. The big car moved off with a soft chug. Back came the lever another notch, and another; and as we slid away down the smooth, white road I kicked upon the secondary feed, threw on the speed clutch and drew the throttle wide open. The car leaped forward like an arrow from the bow. I settled firmly in the seat, took the wheel in both hands, and braced myself for the run to the chateau, twenty-five miles away. Every minute was to me an hour. Aimee first, I said; and after Aimee Griemman and we upon him if he has injured one hair of her precious head.

(To be continued.)

SOME AFTERTHOUGHTS.

A girl in Brooklyn (N. Y.) committed suicide because she was expelled from school. The average boy would simply have whooped with joy.

A London physician is said to have discovered that wood can be made into a nourishing diet. We're ahead of him by years. Intelligent breakfast food manufacturers were wise to this long ago.

When Chili is thinking about having a fight with Uncle Sam, she could do well to remember that his appetite is already good and he is not in the mood to take much chili sauce.

It is gratifying to learn that John D. Rockefeller has given a load of wood to a poor woman with whom he once had business dealings. He is presenting to that Mr. R. saved a few sticks for his own fire next winter.



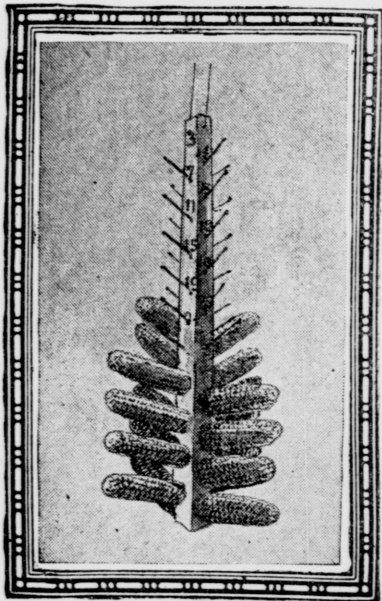
KING CORN.

How the Farmer Can Double His Great American Crop.

Corn planting time! The United States this year will have over 90,000,000 acres planted to this king of crops. For this enormous acreage 15,000,000 bushels of seed will be required.

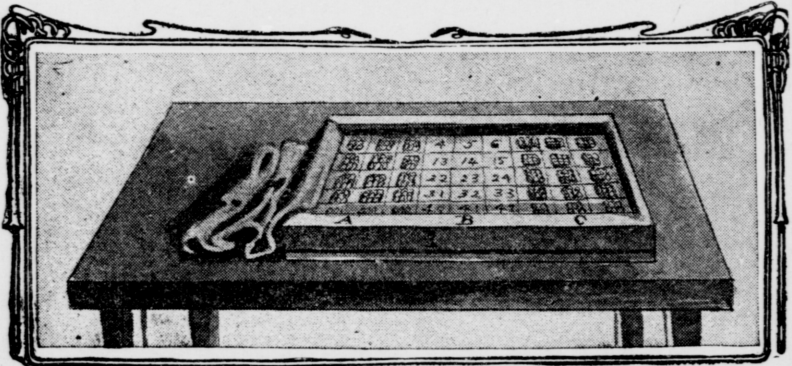
Probably but little thought is given by the average farmer to the germinating quality of the seed used, for he has so long been accustomed to getting a "stand," under ordinary favorable conditions, varying from 60 to 85 per cent., that many have come to think a more complete stand impossible. Yet experiments have shown that barring unfavorable weather at planting time, the work of grubs, wireworms, and the like, there is no reason why a stand of corn should be less than 95 per cent. Of recent years, however, conditions have much improved, and never before has there been such a demand for seed corn of high vitality. Some of our best farmers are beginning to realize that one of the greatest factors in profitable corn production is the use of seed which will show a high percentage of germination.

If each corn grower would give a little time during the early spring to the testing of the seed, the vitality of each individual ear of corn intended for planting could be readily determined. The poor ears could then be discarded, and the millions of bushels of seed corn which fail to grow each spring could be very profitably converted into pork and beef. Of the 15,000,000 bushels of seed corn which will be planted this year, it is almost certain that from two to three million bushels, or nearly 20 per cent. of the corn first planted, will fail to grow as a result of the low vitality of the seed. Thousands of acres will have to be replanted either in their entirety or in part, and many thousands more will grow to maturity with an imperfect stand.



TESTING RACK.

It seems incredible of realization, that the average yield of corn in the United States in 1905, when the total production was the largest in our history, was only 28.8 bushels of shelled corn per acre. It is still more surprising to know that the average production per acre is practically the same to-day as it was forty years ago. In fact, the average yield per acre for the ten years from 1866 to 1875 was 26.07 bushels as compared with 25.2 bushels for the ten years from 1896 to 1905. While there are several rea-



A SIMPLE GERMINATING BOX.

sons for this, the principal reason is probably carelessness in the use of seed of low vitality.

To Test Each Corn Ear.

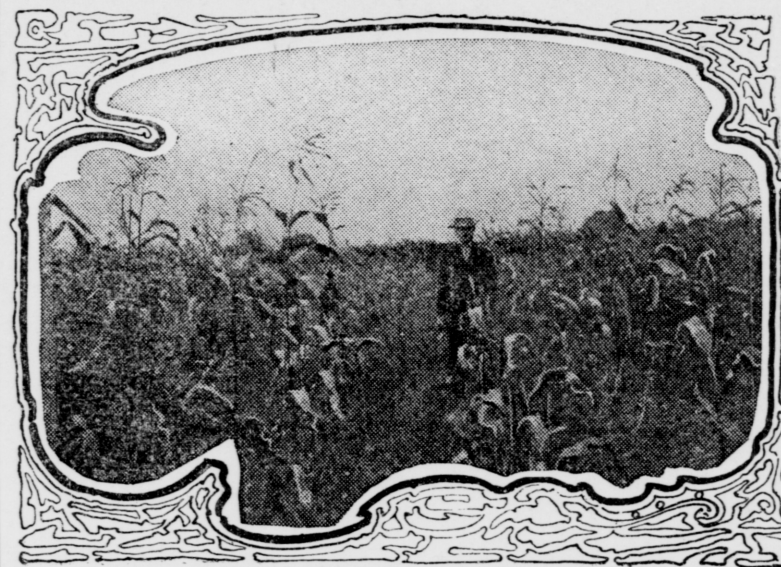
The statement is made by officials of the Department of Agriculture that while corn breeders have achieved marked success in the production of improved types of corn during the last decade, unless the farmers take better care of their seed corn and test each ear separately, preparatory to planting, the chances are that the average yield of corn per acre in the United States will not be materially increased.

In our principal corn-growing States, corn is planted in hills 3½ feet apart each way, giving 3,556 hills per acre. In most sections three stalks to the hill is considered a perfect stand; in some States, two is the standard. Yet if each hill would produce but one medium sized ear, 6 or 7 inches in length and weighing a trifle more than 9 ounces, the yield for each acre would be 28.8 bushels, the average yield per acre in the United States in 1905.

A single ear of corn to the hill the size shown as A in the illustration would give an average of 28.8 bushels to the acre; a single ear shown as B would give 30 bushels per acre; an ear such as C would produce 40 bushels per acre; an ear such as D would yield 45 bushels per acre; while an ear like E, which weighs a trifle less than a pound, would yield 50 bushels of shelled corn per acre, counting only one such ear for each of the 3,556 hills. There are, however, very few farmers who raise as much as 50 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Yet every corn grower can probably produce many ears which are larger than that shown as E in the cut. Eliminating, however, both ears D and E and granting that every farmer could harvest from each hill two such ears as the one shown as C, an ear which is less than 8½ inches long, and weighs 12.6 ounces, the yield would be 80 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Are

there any corn growers who can not produce the equivalent of at least two such ears to every hill? How many grow 80 bushels of shelled corn per acre?

The time required to test individual ears for vitality is very small when it is considered that 12 or 15 ears will furnish enough seed to plant one acre. Experiments have shown that if a few kernels (preferably six) are taken from different parts of an ear of corn and all are found to germinate well—that is, to produce good healthy sprouts—practically all of the kernels on that ear will likewise show strong vitality. On the other hand, if the part of all of



WHAT MAKES THE CORN AVERAGE LOW.

the kernels tested fail to germinate or show only weak sprouts, the proportion will be the same for all of the kernels on such ears. And the experienced corn grower will be not a little surprised to find many a fine looking ear of corn among his selected seed, the kernels of which will not sprout at all.

Better Now Than Not at All.

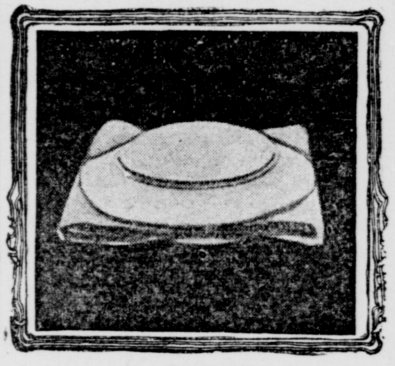
Germination tests should be made five or six weeks before planting time, but even if it is necessary to stop the plow in the field, it is far more profitable to have a good stand of corn on 19 acres than it is to have a poor stand on 20 acres, thereby saving the time and labor necessary to prepare the ground and to plant and cultivate the additional acre. Yet many farmers are every year planting and cultivating 3 or 4 acres in every 20, for which they receive comparatively no returns.

In making the tests it is essential that each ear tested should be given a number and all kernels taken therefrom given a corresponding number so that after the tests the faulty ears may be thrown out.

Many kinds of germinating boxes and methods for testing seed corn have been described in various publications, but the Department of Agriculture has designed a simple box which is believed to combine most of the advantages, and give good results in the hands of almost any operator. The box would be about 1½ or 2 inches deep inside and the length and width such as to suit the needs of the individual farmer, but it should not be made water-tight. Instead of filling the box with sand, soil, or sawdust, as is commonly recommended, the seed bed is made of heavy cotton flannel or similar ma-

cover the box with a piece of glass, or other tight material, to prevent the evaporation of the water from the cloths, and set the box aside for a few days to await the results of the test. Where only a limited number of ears are to be tested, a similar germinating apparatus may be made by using cloth between two dinner plates. Ten inch plates will give ample space for the testing of 18 or 20 ears at one time. It is important that the ears be numbered or arranged in the same definite order as the corresponding tests in the germinating box. One of the most satisfactory methods is the use of a rack as is generally used for drying seed corn. This is generally a piece of 2 by 2 inch piece of pine from which extend on all four sides long nails, each of which is numbered. After the kernels from the first ear have been placed in square No. 1 of the germinating box, the ear is shoved on nail No. 1 of the drying rack, and so on. These racks can then be

samples tested are representative of the present supply of seed corn, the testing of every ear and the subsequent rejection of poor ears will increase the stand 13.7 per cent. This increased stand would mean an increased yield of 298,140,695 bushels, with a value of \$100,739,912.91 calculated on the basis



COMMON DINNER PLATE FOR SEED TESTERS.

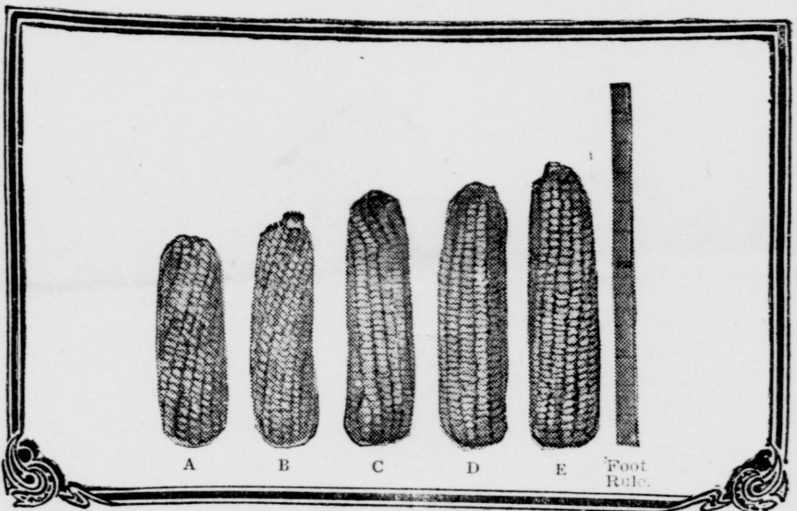
of the average yield and price for the last ten years.

A full description of how to make tests is found in Farmers Bulletin No. 253, by J. W. T. Duvel, which can be had from Members of Congress or the Secretary of Agriculture.

WOMAN'S ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Miss Edith Urmey, an Iowa hospital specialist, states that many of the inmates of eastern insane asylums are sons and daughters of the farmer pioneers. They have been brought up to lives of idleness and luxury or suffered from monotony of country surroundings. In either case the direct cause for mental derangement is the lack of diversified work for body and mind. The pioneers of the country had no time for brooding over imaginary troubles and were happy. But they neglected to map out the proper courses for their children and in treating them with kindness have paved the way to insanity.

The cities present numerous cases of physical and mental wrecks of young persons brought on by dissipation and strenuousness in the battle for commercial supremacy. Farmers warn their sons and daughters of the dangers that lie in their paths when leaving the farms, but often forget to correct the evils at home. They give their children all the benefits of schools and colleges and leave out the essential fundamental principles of life. Too many are left to remain in idleness because they are taught in



CAN NOT YOU GROW TWO EARS LIKE "E" TO EACH CORNHILL?

which they represent should be taken for seed. There will also be cases in which all six kernels have germinated, but will be lacking in vigor. While these kernels might produce a good ear of corn, the chances are that they will never develop, or else will produce but a barren stalk. It is only necessary to remember that all ears showing dead kernels or weak and poorly developed sprouts must be discarded and only those used for seed in which every kernel tested has given a good healthy sprout. The ears which have shown a perfect germination are now ready to be butted and tipped and shelled for planting. In order to insure further uniformity in planting it is advisable to sort the ears before planting into two or three grades, according to the size of the kernels. This grading may also be done by screening, if more convenient.

Remarkable Results of Government Tests.

The Department of Agriculture recently made tests of seed corn furnished by farmers in the corn producing States, and of the 3,322 ears tested, 1,906, or the startling percentage of more than one-half, were unfit for seed. These samples were taken from ears picked for seed by good, careful farmers, and are evidently much above the average. The average germination of the 1,906 poor ears was only 77.7

OLDEN DAYS OF WHALING.

The days of the old-time whaling fleets when more than two hundred full-rigged ships sailed out of New Bedford harbor on three and four-year voyages to the most distant and dangerous seas, were over more than half a century ago. The right of Greenland whale of the Arctic waters with his mouth full of whalebone and his cousin, the sperm whale of tropical waters, bearing in his head the precious spermaceti, were practically exterminated by those daring, iron-nerved, keen-eyed Yankee skippers. Their splendid ships, the Annie B., the Mary Jane, the Blue-Eyed Susan and great numbers of their wives and sweethearts—routed at the wharves or were degraded to service as coastwise and with them vanished a world of romance and adventure. No men, in no time, more truly than they, "went down to the sea in ships".

But when the pennant of the last old-time whaling ship was hauled down forever, there still proudly swam the oceans the vast roquial or raocer whale, greatest of all his mighty kin. To the sailing fleet of the old days, the roquial was an almost impossible prize because of its tremendous speed. It was practically unmolested, and multiplied exceedingly in both North Atlantic and Pacific waters.

It was the abundance of this leviathan, measuring ninety feet in length and weighing almost as many tons—bulking larger than a whole herd of elephants—which was the inspiration of the modern whaling industry.

At least one American has succeeded in London journalism. Ralph D. Blumenfeld, late of Milwaukee, is the editor of the London Express.

Artificial pumice stone is now made from a mixture of sand and clay.

About one billion feet of timber in the Black Hill forest reserve has been killed by the Black Hills beetle.

JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

Dialect Newspapers Increase Gulf Between Provinces.

United States Consul Anderson, at Amoy, has made a report on journalism among the Chinese. He says: "It is rather surprising, in view of the comparatively small population of foreigners in China, how many large publications there are in foreign languages. The prices they obtain for their publications and their work probably explain the situation. Shanghai has five daily newspapers, three morning and two evening papers; one is French. It has six foreign weeklies, one German. It also has four Chinese dailies and a large number of Chinese weeklies.

"Practically all of the foreign papers sell for 4½ cents gold per copy. The subscription price is about \$15 gold per annum, postage extra. The Chinese dailies sell for about 2 cents gold per copy. In addition to these publications there are many religious papers, mostly in Chinese, published by the mission authorities.

"In the south Hong Kong dominates the publication business, and as it is a British colony, English publications might reasonably be expected to lead, but on the face of the record the Chinese predominate. There are four English dailies, the Post, the Press, both morning papers, and the Telegraph and the Mail, both evening papers.

"There are six Chinese dailies, and, as in the case of Shanghai, there are a large number of publications designed to fill various wants in South China, a Portuguese weekly and the Government Gazette being among them. In nearly every port of importance in China there is an English publication of some sort.

"The publication houses, as a rule, both newspaper concerns and concerns for general printing only, are fairly well equipped for their work. Some of them attempt work in the line of high grade magazine and book publishing, and while it is not always an unmixed success from a technical typographical standpoint, it demonstrates that the Chinese workmen, who do most of the work under foreign supervision, will in time acquire considerable merit in this line of effort.

"It is rather interesting to note that China at present seems to be passing through much the same process with its newspapers and other publications that many parts of the United States have passed through. All over the empire native newspapers are being started in the colloquial dialects, and are more or less local in character.

"It is unfortunate in many respects that the publication of newspapers in the several local dialects has developed so generally. While such publications will afford means of educating the people of the empire in some lines, they also furnish the means for deepening the gulfs, dividing the several provinces which differ in dialects. Each newspaper center, if it performs its natural mission, will develop its own language in its own field to the exclusion of a language which might in time become common to all China."

BICYCLES ON THE WANE.

Over Three Times as Many Factories in 1900 as at Present.

Statistics furnished by the Census Bureau at Washington show a marked decrease in the manufacture of bicycles. Since 1900 the business has fallen off 65 per cent., the number of establishments being reduced from 312 to 97.

Formerly there were 2,034 salaried officials and employees of the factories where now there are only 360. The falling off in the number of wage earners was 81 per cent. The capital invested in 1900 was \$29,783,659, whereas in 1905 it was \$5,847,803.

The production in 1900 amounted to nearly 32,000,000 bicycles and was reduced in the five years to little over 5,000,000.

In contrast with these figures, the motor cycle factories increased from 159 to 2,289.

New Zealand exports annually \$85,000,000 worth of kauri gum. It is used in the manufacture of varnish.

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